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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Farm Aid Plan Long in Force Still Functions

AAA Finding Gives Co-operative Extension Service Fresh Importance

It Has 3400 Agents

Activities Cover Much of Field in Which AAA Has Been Engaged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—A system of government aid for farmers which has been functioning smoothly for more than 21 years—the co-operative extension service—takes on new importance now that the federal emergency measure, the Agricultural Adjustment Act has been declared unconstitutional.

In 2700 agricultural counties of the United States county agents, paid jointly by local, state, and federal governments, stand charged with the responsibility of helping farmers work out the best possible individual solution of their agricultural problems.

About 3400 agents and assistant agents are engaged in this service today. In addition there are home demonstration agents helping farm women to improve farm home life, and 4-H club leaders, working with boys and girls, making a total of nearly 5000 trained persons in this service to the farm population.

Released From Service

Ending of the AAA may be expected to release them from extra duties which most of them carried during the period of production control. County agents have had their hands full the last couple of years, explaining to farmers how to organize local allotment committees under the AAA and acting as advisers to them. As one agricultural college authority put it, they have been traveling on a detour. Agricultural adjustment, rural rehabilitation and relief are only incidental to the main highway of extension work, he declared, but added that they contribute to progress in the same direction.

But the AAA also helped extension work, farm college observers note, even though for a time it kept the agents from their more basic program of education. It has served to awaken the country to many needs which the extension service has seen for years, W. H. Brokaw, director of the extension service at the University of Nebraska, pointed out recently.

Erosion Control

For years extension service people had been talking erosion control, land-use planning and such matters. The problem has been to get the entire farm population to see their importance. The AAA, it seems, has helped greatly to get them to see it. For the adjustment program, with its contracted and idle acres, aroused a new interest in soil saving, soil building, new crops and good rotation practices, said Mr. Brokaw.

Emergency Program

But seasoned agricultural college men saw that at best the AAA was an emergency program, and that at no time could the farming population afford to dispense with the less spectacular but basically educational work of the extension service. John H. Parker, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, discussing the AAA shortly before the Supreme Court decision, declared that its chief defect was that it lacked "conception of the higher ideals of rural life" in its method of organizing the individuals it served. The strength of the extension service, he observed, lies in its appeal to the spiritual rather than the material instincts of farm people.

Review

Reviewing the practical accomplishments of the service Mr. Parker declared that its greatest contribution was in maintaining the morale and stamina of rural people during trying times.

"Hope and courage can be maintained as long as underlying problems are understood and methods for solution devised and set in motion," he said. "The extension service has proved a most effective agency in demonstrating the principle that the solution of all problems depends upon effective action based on fact rather than superstition or prejudice."

While the intangible values of the service are hard to measure, it is comparatively easy to gauge its economic value to the farm community. In doing this, the extension service must be linked to its "home office," the state college experiment station.

For it was to spread to the farmers the improved practices developed by experiment station research that the service was established in 1914. The stations, some founded as early as the '70's, had been making valuable studies for decades, but they had found it difficult to get their results

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Darling Heads United Forces Of Protectors of Wild Life; National Campaign Under Way

State Organizations Planned to Push Work Locally, While Worldwide Attack on Conservation Problems Is Outlined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Given an ovation by conservationists and gunmakers, Jay N. ("Ding") Darling, cartoonist and former chief of the biological survey, was elected temporary president of the new General Wild Life Federation, just formed by the North Americal Wild Life Conference here.

Mr. Darling was unanimously elected shortly after a constitution had been adopted setting forth the chief aim of the new federation as the organization of "all agencies, societies, clubs and individuals which are, or should be, interested in the restoration and conservation of wild life into a permanent, unified agency for the purpose of securing adequate public recognition of the needs and values of wild life resources."

Temporary Organization

It was explained that the formation of the federation will be temporary, pending the organization of similar federations in the various states with authorized representation in the national group. The permanent organization is to have headquarters in Washington where it will work for legislation to protect and restore the wild life of America. More than half the states have already formed, or are in the process of forming such federations.

Indicative of the campaigns planned by these state federations was that set forth by the Illinois delegation. Members said they were going to make a fight against the state conservation commission, which, they claimed, has long been a political football.

Other Officers Named

Vice-presidents of the federation are former Senator Charles D. Walcott, of Connecticut; I. T. Quinn, of Montgomery, Ala., and Dr. William L. Finley, of Portland, Ore. An international committee, to co-ordinate wild life programs of Mexico, Canada and the United States, was also set up, composed of Alonzo H. Stewart, of Delmar, Calif.; J. B. Harkins, of Canada; and Señor Juan Zinser, of Mexico.

Factional differences which have long characterized the wild-life preservation movement were stilled yesterday when the new federation was formed. In the morning, Mr. Darling had privately predicted a "dog fight," but not one controversial word was heard during the all-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Feb. 6

Shares—Value Increases $3,000,000,000

New York—Despite blizzards and sub-zero weather, recovery's pace has not been broken. January, 1936, registered a gain of 10 per cent in general business over January a year ago, the Associated Press reports. Value of shares in the open market increased by $3,000,000,000 in January to reach a total of $50,164,000,000, the highest level since 1931.

Strike—Called Off in Pekin, Ill.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pekin, Ill.—Labor unclenched its fist which held this city of 17,000 in the paralyzing grip of a three-day-long general strike. End of the strike came swiftly, even as retailers were planning defiant re-openings of their stores. The settlement was announced by Jack Kinsella, business agent for the Peoria and Pekin Building Trades Union, after a meeting with an American Federation of Labor organizer.

Prevailing belief is that the workers were told that the general strike was contrary to Federation policy, since it was being conducted to oust Pekin's police chief, Harry Donahue, rather than to better labor conditions.

Politics—Hoffman Demoted as G. O. P. Leader

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Trenton, N. J.—Gov. Harold Hoffman was demoted as leader of the Republican Party of New Jersey. The Republican State Committee took charge in an action unprecedented in the history of the State. Dissatisfaction with the Governor's handling of the patronage and fiscal issues and his action in the Bruno Richard Hauptmann case are said to have inspired the committee's action.

As champion of the New Jersey sales tax and as advocate of reopening the Hauptmann case, Governor Hoffman has remained a center of stormy controversy since he took office in January, 1935.

Governor Hoffman stated that the new investigation of the Lindbergh kidnaping case would continue, even after Hauptmann has been executed, if the execution takes place.

Cincinnati, Ohio—In his fourth Ohio speech, Col. Frank Knox declared there is as yet no danger of "ruinous inflation," but that there is danger of some measure of undesired inflation.

Safety—Autoist Makes 38-Year Clear Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Trenton, N. J.—Joseph S. Cortelyou of Haworth presents no problem to highway safety forces. His record includes:

Thirty-eight years of motor driving without an accident.
Thirty-eight years without receiving a ticket.
Thirty-eight years without being "bawled out" by a policeman.
And Mr. Cortelyou states that his wife is just as good.

Chicago—Record nationwide automobile fatalities of 36,400 during 1935 were offset in part by reductions of fatalities in sections of the East and West, according to the Associated Press.

Story of Cortelyou: Page 1.

Danubian Bloc—Austria Wants Italy Included

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna—Italy, not Russia, must be the coupling pin joining Austria and other Central European nations, Prince von Starhemberg, Austrian Vice-Chancellor, has revealed. With certain Central European Governments determined to align with Russia and France, and with Italy intransigently hostile to Russia, the expected fusion of these nations is believed remote.

An inclusive Danubian bloc without Italy as king-pin becomes less likely; prospect of a Roman Catholic bloc composed of Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary becomes more probable.

Discussion of Central European issues: Page 1.

Reich—Swiss Asked to Investigate Killing

Berlin—An official request has been lodged with the Swiss Government to "discover and prosecute" those behind the assassination of Wilhelm Gustloff, former Nazi leader in Switzerland, the Associated Press reported. German Jews purport to see in the ban clamped on Jewish meetings today the first reprisal for the assassination, committed by David Frankfurter, who called himself a Yugoslav Jew.

Otto—Archduke Retards French Plans for Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris—Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, contestant for the Austrian throne, appeared dramatically here and exploded French diplomatic plans, at least, for the time being. Stalking on the diplomatic stage at

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Boston News Today:

Hearing on Dog Race Revenues Stirs State House
New Racket for Labor Control Charged
Boys' Capture Focuses Need for Auto Theft Law
Defense Rests in Polymet Case
Fin Com Blasts City Land Trade With Phone Co.
27 Days' Cold Approaches Record

These and many other interesting stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition. Have you seen the new Weather Dial?

Report Urges U. S. Build All Its Warships

Cost but a Fraction That of Private Builders, Nye Board Hears

Experts Give Figures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—For a fraction of the cost of the present annual expenditures on war vessels, the United States Government could take over the whole business of building fighting ships from the hands of private contractors, and make it a government monopoly, experts of the Interstate Commerce Commission reported to the Nye munitions committee today.

The exact cost of effecting this transformation, as figured out by a corps of statisticians after a survey embracing seven months, and concurred in by the Navy Department, would be $23,604,860, the experts told the committee, and this would include an item of $6,000,000 for bringing present government navy yards into efficient shape with modernized machinery.

Amazed at Small Amount

Senators Gerald P. Nye (D) of North Dakota, and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan expressed amazement at the "smallness of the amount." The figure represents what would be required to enlarge existing navy yards so as to supply full peacetime navy building activities, without the need of private contractors.

This was only one of the highlights of the long-awaited report. Taking the witness stand, Charles H. Spencer, head valuation engineer of the bureau of valuation of the ICC, offered the committee the results of seven months' study in comparative cost data between navy vessels built in government and private yards, as well as estimates of profits made by the big munitions firms. Here are some of the findings:

Some Things Claimed

Active government navy yards could easily absorb present warship building, or a substantial expansion.

The New York Shipbuilding Company made roughly a profit of $3,000,000, or 25 per cent, on the heavy cruiser Indianapolis, and a larger percentage of profit on the cruiser Chester, it was estimated.

The average individual cost of building three cruisers in government navy yards was $14,085,204 while the average cost of two similar vessels built in a private yard was $14,994,667, a difference of $909,463.

Government Pay Higher

Government navy yards pay workers 20 per cent higher than private yards, and over and above this have given them a 30-day annual leave, or one-twelfth of the total time worked, which represents an "enormous item of overhead," in the words of Senator Vandenberg.

Even despite this big wage differential, and also the fact that the machinery in government navy yards is unmodernized, the cost of recent cruisers in private yards has been bigger to the Government than similar ships built in its own yards.

The 30-day leave has been cut to a 15-day leave since the comparisons were made, which would further cheapen the cost of navy-built cruisers.

How Estimate Is Figured

In order to estimate just how much it would cost for the navy yards to build all America's fighting vessels, the statisticians assumed that the United States would have an annual requirement of new ships considerably bigger than the 1935

(Continued on Page 14, Column 6)

One-Union Drive Starts in Rubber And Auto Trades

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—Industrial unionism is now being actively promoted by the American Federation of Labor insurgents in the automotive and rubber industries.

Without pausing because of its dispute with the A. F. of L., the Committee for Industrial Organization headed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, has put a veteran organizer in the field to promote its plan.

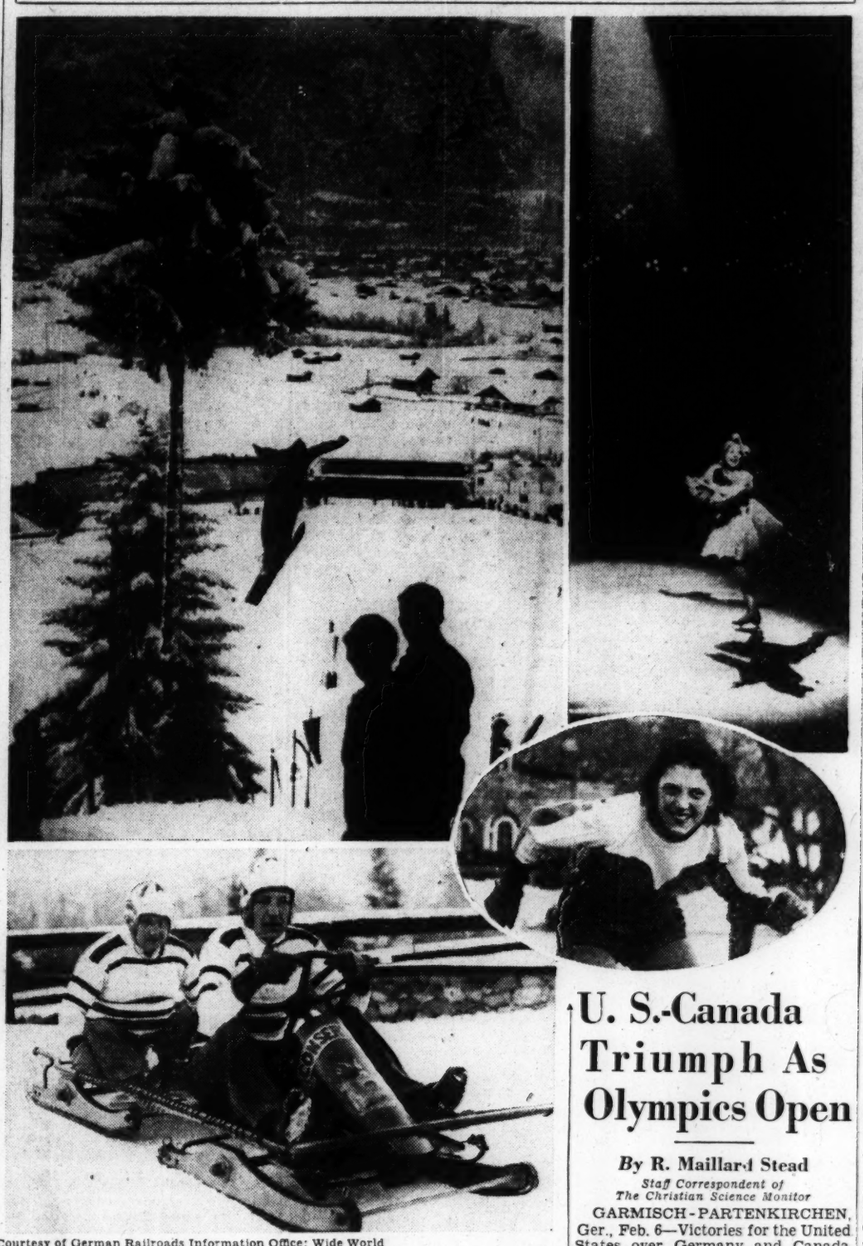
These measures are being carried out independently of the A. F. of L. and contrary to the orders of its executive council. At its last convention the A. F. of L. defeated the Lewis program and a short time ago the executive council of the A. F. of L. told the Lewis committee to dissolve. In reply, Lewis' own union, the coal miners, last week prepared to withdraw from the A. F. of L. "if necessary."

The first field representative of the Lewis committee, Adolph Germer, a well-known figure in labor, has already visited all automobile manufacturing centers and Akron, the capital of the rubber industry.

Fullfledged effort to organize the automobile workers begins this spring, Mr. Germer pointed out, when the provisional period of the A. F. of L. union in this field terminates, and the union elects its own officers and takes permanent form.

The name of this union is the United Automobile Workers of America. It claims 40,000 members.

Germany Is Host to World Athletes



Courtesy of German Railroads Information Office; Wide World

Olympics Begin With Winter Sports

Upper Left—Ski Jump. Upper Right—Sonja Henie, Norway's World Fancy Skating Champion, in Action. Lower Left—The Two-Man American Bobsled Team, Ivan Brown and Allan Washbond. Lower Right—Kit Klein, Speed Skater From Buffalo, N. Y.

New Farm Policy And Tax Program Near Completion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—A new farm policy and a new tax program were in the melting pot today, with the pepper pot of threatened inflation hovering overhead.

Decisive events in these major fields are expected in a few days; now the situation is as complicated as it is important. Outstanding developments are:

President Roosevelt confers today with the heads of his major spending agencies, obviously with the aim of cutting down on budgeted sums perhaps for normal as well as emergency spending. An economy in this field would supplement the announced removal, two days ago, of over $1,000,000,000 in authorizations which might have been spent, and now won't be.

This conference, however, follows another yesterday by the President and financial, farm and legal officials who are drafting the new farm program and the methods of paying for it.

Finance Program Ready

A concrete program of finance has been drafted, but is still held from publication by the necessity of revisions.

The Senate completed action today on the repeal of compulsory crop control laws covering cotton, tobacco, and potatoes. It has taken just four

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Mississippi Sees New Governor's Program Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 6—Hugh Lawson White, Mississippi's newly inaugurated business-man Governor, has set the wheels in motion to redeem his campaign promise to balance agriculture with industry.

His plan, though involving a process of balancing, actually means industrialization, on a small and diversified scale, of the State

The per capita wealth in Mississippi is found to be among the lowest of any state. More money is needed for common schools and institutions of higher learning. Mississippi's highways are said to have the unenviable reputation of being among the poorest.

The Governor states that his

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U. S.-Canada Triumph As Olympics Open

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Feb. 6—Victories for the United States over Germany and Canada over Poland for the Olympic ice hockey championship came soon after the opening of the IVth Olympic Winter Games today. Reichsführer Adolf Hitler formally inaugurated the 11-day sports carnival which begins the 1936 Olympics for 1000 athletes from all over the world.

Representatives of 28 countries, a thousand or more supple athletes, men, women, boys and girls, marched in procession behind their national flags in the new Ski-Stadium, built for the purpose of the greatest snow and ice carnival the world has ever seen.

Pledge Fair Play

The band played, banners fluttered gaily, and then, in a silence that made tense contrast with the thunder of cheers before and after, the participants pledged anew the solemn Olympic oath:

"We swear that we will take part in the Olympic Games in loyal competition, respecting the regulations which govern them and desirous of participating in them in the true spirit of sportsmanship for the honor of our country and for the glory of sport."

Germany, host nation for the Games of the XIth Olympiad in Berlin and their forerunner in the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Hoffman Loses His Power Over G. O. P. in New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 6—Direction of Republican policies in New Jersey have been taken away from Gov. Harold G. Hoffman and assumed by the Republican State Committee. The action was designed, competent political observers hold, with a threefold view of dictating political appointments, restoring party harmony, disrupted by the Governor's action in the Richard Bruno Hauptmann case, and by his patronage policy, and to exert strong influence over state fiscal affairs.

Of these, the patronage question and the Hauptmann case were held to have been most important in influencing the action of the state committee, for it is upon these issues chiefly that the opposition to Governor Hoffman, both within and without his party, is based.

Unprecedented in State

The decision by the committee virtually dethrones Governor Hoffman as the leader of the party in the State and is unprecedented, at least in New Jersey. Announcement of its action was prefaced in a statement given out by Henry W. Jeffers, state chairman, with the assertion that the committee "proposes to assume its rightful place of leadership and to exercise the authority vested in it by law." The statement contained a five-point program of what the committee proposed to do, as follows:

"1. To assume general jurisdiction over and be responsible for the affairs of the Republican Party in the State.

"2. To assist in the settlement of all disputed questions of appointment to public office. This assistance will be in line with the announced policy of insuring a wider participation by members of the party and the electorate in the determination of party policies and the selection of important officials.

"3. To assume control of the raising of funds for party purposes—national, state and local—and to ask the co-operation of the public in

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Found! The Perfect Motorist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 6—Joseph S. Cortelyou of Haworth, Bergen County, is today in New Jersey's hall of fame for motorists after a citation by Arthur W. Magee, acting motor vehicle commissioner, for having driven motorcars for 38 years without a single accident, without ever receiving a "ticket" for traffic law violation and without ever getting a "bawling out" by a policeman.

Mr. Cortelyou has his office in New York, and commutes daily. Not only is he what Mr. Magee calls a "safe driver," but Mrs. Cortelyou also belongs in the same category.

Wife in Same Class

"She has a perfect record," Mr. Cortelyou said. "One reason is that she understands what makes the wheels go round."

Mr. Cortelyou is a mechanical engineer and is a builder of motorcars. He attributed his perfect record as a driver to "being careful."

"It's plain common sense," he said. "Some of the safety campaigns popular right now are pretty silly; and drivers today don't know enough about the mechanics of their cars. Twenty or 30 years ago, when a man bought a car, he often had to 'get out and get under' and had to understand the machinery to keep the car going. He understood his brakes and his gears. Cars were new and strange then and drivers were not so familiar with them, so they were more careful how they used them."

Speed and Safety

Mr. Cortelyou held that too much "harping" was done on speed in connection with talk about safety.

"Speed means nothing unless road, traffic and weather conditions are taken into consideration," he said.

Mr. Cortelyou had two suggestions with regard to safety. One was that state motor vehicle departments award an insignia of merit to drivers who have no accidents, the insignia to be fastened to the driver's car. The other was that drivers who had no accidents benefit by reduced insurance rates.

Otto Blocks Shelving By Starhemberg

Austrian Pretender Tosses Bombshell Into Paris Negotiations

Temporary Setback

Diplomats Expected to Continue Efforts for New Bloc in Central Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 6—Landing like an unexpected bombshell in the midst of the closing Paris conversations, Archduke Otto of Hapsburg has seriously shaken the plans which French diplomacy was framing for a rapprochement between Austria and the Little Entente.

In particular it dissipated French hopes of effecting a reconciliation between Austria and Yugoslavia by preventing an interview between Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, Vice Chancellor of Austria, and Prince Paul, Chief Regent of Yugoslavia, arrangements for which had virtually been completed.

Like Operetta

Making their entrance on the scene of the Paris diplomatic discussions in a manner which the French press has not hesitated to compare with the denouement of a Viennese operetta, Archduke Otto and Baron Friedrich von Wiesner, leader of the Legitimist Party in Austria, issued sweeping denials of the semiofficial reports that Prince von Starhemberg had pledged himself not to restore the Hapsburgs without the previous consent of the Little Entente.

Wants Italy in Accord

The Vice Chancellor, before leaving hurriedly for Vienna, felt obliged to communicate with the Quai d'Orsay regarding the interpretation placed on his promise. He further specified that no solution of the Central European problem is conceivable without the active participation of Italy.

Only Temporary Setback

In official circles here, however, the hope is expressed today that Archduke Otto's maneuver would have only a temporary effect and that further diplomatic negotiations would be able to push ahead with France's plan for a Central European pact for the expeditious application of Article XVI of the League Covenant on the question of Austrian independence.

Vienna Wants Rome, Not Moscow, as Center Of Danubian Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 6—Italy—not Russia—must be the kingpin of the proposed Danubian bloc, it is inferred from a statement issued here on Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg's behalf by the Austrian Press Bureau.

The statement intimates that it would be useless to strive for closer co-operation between Austria and other central European states, unless Italy is invited to participate as a guarantor of Austrian independence.

Deflation

This declaration, it is held, knocks a good deal of wind out of the inflated hopes expressed during the discussions in Paris earlier in the week. It is believed here that there is very small prospect at present of getting the whole Little Entente to join in the Danubian bloc with Italy unless Russia and France are in, too. And there seems to be an equally small prospect of persuading the Communist Russian lamb to lie down with the Fascist Italian lion, for a considerable time to come.

All this is apart altogether from what Germany intends to do about the Paris plan to guarantee the peace of central Europe, which is regarded in Berlin as a shameless attempt to isolate Germany.

Roman Catholic Bloc

The Von Starhemberg statement brings back to the forefront the fact—first referred to in the Monitor's London dispatch of Monday, Feb. 3—that a number of statesmen in this part of Europe are seeking to form a Roman Catholic bloc composed of Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. They are admittedly still a long way from achieving their object.

Nevertheless, Prince von Starhemberg's declaration at Paris last night that although he intends to do nothing to endanger the peace he has not abandoned the right to bring back the Hapsburgs to the Austrian throne, and the fact that he has only undertaken to "inform" other powers instead of consulting them, are regarded here as a significant indication that the Roman Catholic bloc plan is by no means abandoned.

Archduke Otto always has been regarded as a potential unifier of Roman Catholic elements in central Europe.

United Policy to Combat Reds Emerging in South America; Alien Propaganda Stirs Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Evidence is accumulating that South American nations are converging on a single policy to combat alien communistic penetration of their continent. They are beginning to realize they have a common civilization to defend from a common menace—Red revolution. The realization has been brought home to them very forcibly by the revelations that have continued in the aftermath of the Russian Uruguayan break in diplomatic relations.

That there have been inter-governmental consultations regarding the ramifications of imported Soviet-style propaganda since the Montevideo incident is an admitted fact. The stereotyped character of the revolutionary documents found in all southern countries, many of them listing agents and tactics, have enabled co-ordinated police action and facilitated precautionary measures by governments.

Editorial Comment

A stream of reports and editorials on the Montevideo incident and its ventilation in the League of Nations reveals South America's disappointment because the outside world refuses to recognize that there is a different standard of life and thought in the New World—"a civilization," according to the daily La Nacion, "whose mission is totally different from the varying synthetic products which choke Europe today."

Maxim Litvinoff's remarks at Geneva are declared to have been derogatory of South American dignity. His reference to revolutions in this part of the world are interpreted as "slighting" and "sarcastic." The Argentine and Chilean delegates felt compelled to register reservations on his observations regarding Brazil and its President; the people at home thought the Russian Foreign Commissar would have done well to remember that although Brazil is not a member of the League of Nations she occupies a notable place in the American family circle.

Danger of Alien Propaganda

While it is recognized here that these purely negative reactions will pass, it is pointed out that Europeans, and sometimes North Americans, have underestimated the danger of alien propaganda in the Latin half of the New World. This is attributed mainly to misunderstanding of South American radicalism. Foreign agents are declared to have concentrated on this territory thinking that the various nations, who have shown a preference for ultra-radical solutions of political and economic problems in the post-war period, are ripe for communistic experimentation. South Americans want the outside world to know that they are not interested in Communism with its creed of agitation and revolution.

It is pointed out in this connection that South American states, many of them highly socialized in their form of government, have all broken off relations with Russia, while the United States, still accepted as the home of private capitalism, continues its diplomatic link. Surely, it is argued, the smaller sister states would not have taken this ostensibly inconsistent action unless it was faced with overwhelming proof of the communistic peril?

Rights Are Challenged

According to El Diario Ilustrado of Santiago, the American nations are being drawn together on the Communist issue because their right to elect their own institutions has been challenged. And Claudio Arteaga, a La Nacion writer, says the existence of a separate American civilization and mission is denied. "We are determined," he declares, "to adjust our civilization to our own standards, accepting thankfully all we consider of good repute from the Old World but steadfastly refusing anything that threatens to undermine our foundations."

In Argentina La Prensa has emphasized the necessity of South American states adhering to the importance of their autonomy at Geneva, an adherence, it says, which is not incompatible with the League. The Uruguayan thesis that a country has the right to work in legitimate national defense is energetically defended, while the Argentine delegate is extolled for his reservation regarding the alleged reflections on a neighboring and friendly power.

Cites Russian Example

La Union of Valparaiso sees the Montevideo incident widening into a "Russia versus America" issue and takes heart because the nations of the New World are being drawn closer together to fight an external menace. It feels that no beneficial results will come from League discussions and asks how Russia can complain of Uruguay or any South American state exercising rights within its own house when Moscow has given exemplary lessons along these lines.

Liner's Kitchen Ruled By 'Mechanical Molly'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

WHILE the exclusively masculine navigating bridge of the new Cunard White Star liner Queen Mary boasts its "Iron Mike," latest gyroscopic steering apparatus, the immense kitchens that correspond to woman's domain will have equally spectacular labor-saving devices, such as the new "Mechanical Molly."

This automatic maid-of-all-work can wash, rinse, polish and sterilize thousands of dishes in an hour. It is guaranteed never to smash the most delicate china. Dishes, glasses and silverware are simply put on a moving belt at one side and out they come on the other side, scrupulously clean. There are a thousand other touches of home-making perfection embodied in the new liner—many of them contributed by the army of women artists, designers and housekeeping experts who have worked on detailed plans for the ship.

Anti-Communist Drive Keeps Monterrey Plants Idle for Second Day

MONTERREY, Mexico, Feb. 6 (AP)—Monterrey business was at a standstill for the second day today, in a protest against alleged Communist activity, while authorities sought to end an apparent impasse which threatened an indefinite suspension of the city's commerce.

The dispute, in which employers claimed the support of a majority of labor syndicates and virtually all professional organizations, narrowed down to a demand for removal of Teofilo Martinez Perez, president of the board of conciliation and arbitration, which decides this industrial center's labor controversies.

Communism Blamed

Members of the "employers center," which organized the shutdown of commerce, charged Señor Martinez Perez with being a leader of communistic activities, and appealed to Governor San Morales Sanchez to dismiss him. The Governor agreed to receive a committee of employers late today to hear their demands.

Roberto Riveroll, a prominent banker, said that unless Señor Martinez Perez was removed, banks would discontinue all activity in the state of Nuevo Leon.

"Until the Government states clearly whether or not it is communistic or favorably disposed toward Communism, we must cease operations," he said. "This means that industries and commercial establishments will be forced to close down permanently."

Governor Is Silent

Governor Sanchez declined to make any statement but it was understood he was disposed to support Señor Martinez Perez. The Governor was shouted down when he attempted to address nearly 100,000 demonstrators who paraded yesterday in protest against Communism.

The paraders, carrying thousands of small Mexican flags and singing the national anthem, marched in an orderly demonstration to the municipal palace. Federal troops were on guard, but no disorders resulted.

A food shortage began to be felt in the city today. Members of the poorer classes were supplied milk and bread by a committee of merchants. Otherwise, no food could be supplied. Hotel menus were confined to sandwiches.

The shutdown was scheduled to end tomorrow but unless the Governor agreed to remove Señor Martinez Perez, some sources believed it might be continued indefinitely.

Army Railroad Reserves Called in Chile Strike

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 6 (AP)—Three classes of army railway engineer reservists were called to the colors for a 90-day period today as a result of the railroad strike.

Police arrested a number of terrorists following sabotage of tracks, telephone and telegraph wires, but accidents were prevented by the precautions of the authorities.

Railway service remained normal in some sections of the country with the only new strikers the employees of the Baron Machine Shop in Valparaiso.

Dustless Bridle Path Plan Gets 'Thumbs Down'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 5—Economy has seen to it that the bridle paths in Allegheny County's parks will keep their heavy coat of dust for at least another year. It was all decided at a recent budget session of the county commissioners.

Somebody mentioned covering the riding trails with something to keep down the dust.

"It seems to me," said Commissioner Herron, "that the horses throw up a lot of dust and make it tough for the riders coming along in back of them."

"I used to be a horseback rider myself years ago," chimed in Major Henry Hornbostel, county parks director. "Half the fun of riding was getting covered with dust."

Chairman John J. Kane settled the matter with:

"Let them ride in the parks like the cowboys you read about. The dust makes atmosphere."

Saskatchewan Wants Farmers From Prairies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Farmers from drought-ridden prairie farms will be established in northern Saskatchewan if T. C. Davis, Provincial Attorney General, is successful in obtaining a $3,000,000 fund from the Federal Government. The fund would be used during a three-year period.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Farley Denounces Liberty League In New Deal Defense

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—Sharply assailing the American Liberty League, Chairman James A. Farley of the Democratic National Committee last night called the organization the spokesman for "reactionaries" and "the center and soul of predatory powers."

In a rousing speech before more than 1000 Democrats assembled here for Florida's Roosevelt dinner, Mr. Farley also praised President Roosevelt's leadership during the past three years.

Without mentioning by name Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic Party's 1928 presidential candidate, who recently assailed the Administration for asserted unfulfillment of the party's campaign promise, Mr. Farley cited accomplishments he said showed the Administration had done as well, or better, than previous administrations.

Cheers for Roosevelt

Resounding cheers greeted his statement that "there is not a single man in public life today who remotely approaches Franklin D. Roosevelt in a capacity for public service and leadership in these reconstruction days."

The American Liberty League, to which he also referred as "American Lobby League," he assailed as "the organization of those Bourbons who learn nothing and forget nothing."

"It would continue," the Postmaster General said, "the infamous policy of using the agencies of government to create a plutocracy that would perpetuate the sorry business of the Mellons, the Morgans and the du Ponts in reducing 95 per cent of the people to the status of serfs at the mercy of the exploiters at the top."

Curley Among Speakers

Notables present at the dinner included James A. Moffett, former federal housing administrator; Gov. Dave Sholtz of Florida and Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts.

Governor Curley, speaking briefly before Mr. Farley, drew uproarious applause when he hailed President Roosevelt as "the champion of popular right," and asserted there was "no more stalwart defender of the Constitution than Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Ambrose O'Connell, secretary of Postmaster General Farley, said the Democratic National Committee chairman's speech here last night was not broadcast nationally as scheduled because arrangements were never completed with radio chains.

Trolleys on Broadway To Give Way to Buses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Surface cars that have moved up and down Broadway since the start of the century are to go out of service here on Feb. 12, when the New York City Omnibus Company sets a fleet of bright, new motorbuses to work. Test runs already have been started, and ultimately the company expects to have 110 buses operating on its Broadway line.

The old surface car tracks will not be removed immediately, however, since legal questions must be settled before Broadway transportation is completely motorized. For this reason, the New York Railways Corporation, parent of the motor bus company, expects to run one electric car over its tracks daily as a legal formality.

Under franchises approved by the Transit Commission, the company expects to have 16 motorbus routes in operation before midsummer, and the Broadway line is one of these. It extends from South Ferry to 146th Street.

Garden Squares for Poor To Honor Queen Astrid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Many garden squares for poor children, each with a building containing a rest room, library and play room, are to be erected in Belgium in memory of Queen Astrid.

Many associations asked for the honor of erecting monuments to the late Queen, but King Leopold wishes the memorial to be in the hands of only one organization. So the tribute to her memory has been entrusted to the General Association of the Belgian Press. Besides the memorial gardens, the association is erecting a monument to Queen Astrid in the Brussels Square, facing the Royal Palace.

British Laborite Warns Arms Race Is Bringing War

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—George Lansbury, 77-year-old Laborite, told the House of Commons today that "the danger of war is nearer today than at any time in my not short life."

He introduced a motion by which the British Government would sponsor an international peace conference with a declaration of a "profound belief in the futility of war."

"I have never known," said the veteran politician, "when armaments have been of such a devilish description as now or when nations and governments were more feverishly striving to make agreements and pacts for safeguarding their particular interests."

He urged th Government to make an effort "along some other line than arming, arming, arming."

"Thousands of people in central Europe and Asia are dying of famine and disease," said Mr. Lansbury. "Democracy has not triumphed throughout the world; in central Europe it has been rolled in the dust."

Mr. Lansbury declared that the Government must recognize that Italy Germany and Japan consider that they want to expand as Great Britain has expanded.

Calling the European situation "a nightmare," he asked the meaning of the meetings of monarchs and statesmen in Paris.

"Does it mean," he asked, "exactly the same thing as occurred before 1914? Some match, perhaps accidentally, will be put to the powder magazine and we will be called on to send young and middle-aged to fight."

Roumanian Fascists Organize New Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—A new anti-Semitic, Right-wing Fascist party has just been formed here, from three small political organizations.

One was a Christian League, led by Prof. A. C. Cuza, supported largely by students. This was the most violent anti-Jewish organization in the country.

A second group entering the merger was called the National Christian Party. It was extremely patriotic, was opposed to all the minorities in Roumania, scorned democracy and was led by the poet, Octavian Goga, once an exceedingly vigorous police minister.

The third group in the new "bloc" is composed of dissenters, who, with Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voevod, left the National Peasant Party. Dr. Vaida-Voevod at first proposed to form a super-patriotic party of his own based on opposition to non-Roumanians, but he has now joined his forces with the two other small anti-Semitic groups.

The new organization aims at driving Jews and Hungarians out of lucrative positions and public life, to impose authoritarian government on Roumania, and to remove everything with the slightest Socialistic tinge. In foreign politics it is against the League of Nations, against an alliance with Russia, against any close attachment to France and the Little Entente, and in sympathy both with Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

Another little party, that of ex-Prime Minister Nicholas Iorga, is affiliated with the anti-Semitic group. It is an outspoken friend of Italy and admirer of Premier Mussolini.

Knox Is Undecided On Facing Borah At Ohio Primary

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 6 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago newspaper publisher, declared last night he is in the Republican presidential candidacy picture "only at the request of my united party organization in Illinois," but he declined to say whether that statement meant he definitely is a candidate.

He said he will confer with political friends in Cincinnati before deciding whether to enter the Ohio presidential primary in opposition to Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. Senator Borah announced his intention yesterday of campaigning for delegates from Ohio.

He appealed for party harmony and called on Republicans to forget their personal differences "for the sake of the nation."

Charges Democratic Bribery

Colonel Knox charged the present Democratic National Administration with "bribery practiced in the name of humanity."

"Think of handing a man a relief dole or a relief job or a cornhog check and then demanding that he vote for you on the penalty of having the necessaries of life taken away from him," he declared.

Discussing proposals for curtailment of the Supreme Court's authority he said:

"The Supreme Court is the people's court, not the Government's. It is the only agency the people have to protect their rights against the Government or anybody else. The moment the people take or permit anyone else to take from the power of the Supreme Court, they take away their own protection and nobody else's.

Where Would It Repose?

"If that right should be taken away where would it repose? In the hands of Congress? If so, a decision in your favor today may be overturned by a new majority tomorrow. Not only that, but your former opponent may be powerful enough to have enacted a reprisal against you besides. Such an alternative invites chaos in our laws and anarchy in the end."

The speaker discussing currency inflation said it would mean "a splurge of false prosperity for a short time and then we would be right back again where we started, except that we will further increase our useless reserves and further cheapen our money."

Prisoners Eat A La Cafeteria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Meals are being served to North Carolina prisoners cafeteria style as an experiment, here. If it seems to be an improvement over the old feeding system, it will be adopted. "The first thing to recommend the cafeteria plan," said one official, "is that prisoners can be assured of hot food, direct from the kitchen and they will be able to eat as much as they want.

Transit Unifying Plan for New York Pressed by Counsel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Refuting the statement by the State Transit Commission that their plan for unification of the city's rapid transit lines was inadequate, Samuel Seabury and Chamberlain A. A. Berle Jr., transit counsel for the city, today declared it provides a basis on which unification may be achieved.

Their reply is in the form of a letter to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, in which they assert that their "working draft" carries out the important features abandoned to the Board of Estimate by the commission in its tentative plan of 1931—the fixing of a price and the working out of a method of payment.

"Both these have been done," their letter continues. "The price is $44,000,000 better than the State Transit Commission's offer (which the companies rejected), and the method of payment is vastly more advantageous to the city.

"The points now at issue are chiefly as to clauses to be inserted in the indentures securing the bonds used in payment.

"We are convinced that agreement upon all clauses can be secured. Were the State Transit Commission's powers in the hands of the city, such an agreement would already have been reached."

The latter observation was viewed as a hint that the Mayor might renew his efforts to get the legislature to make such a transfer of powers.

The transit counsel point out that no agreement can be worked out without active participation by the city, and they demand that it be represented when the commission and the companies sit down together.

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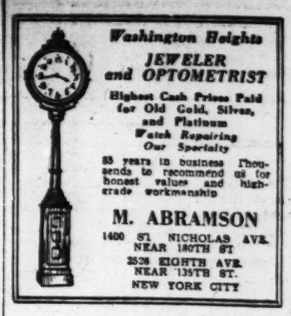
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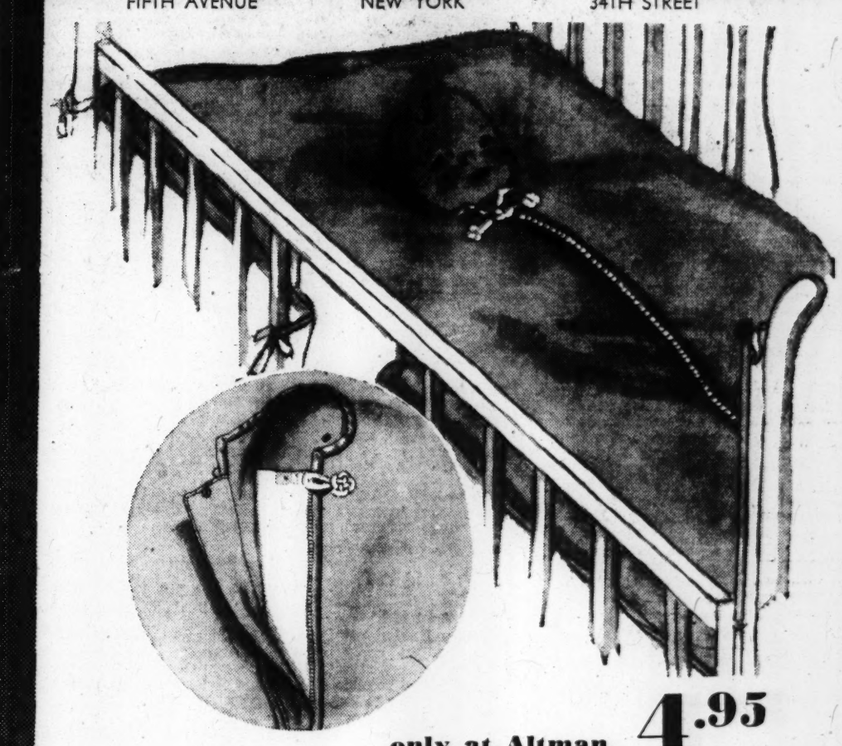
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

the denouement of a series of conversations, he denied semiofficial reports that Prince von Starhemberg, Vice-Chancellor of Austria, had pledged himself not to restore the Hapsburgs without the previous consent of the Little Entente.

Since France was basing hopes of reconciling Yugoslavia and Austria on that pledge, much diplomatic havoc appears to have been wrought, at least, until Archduke Otto's maneuver is forgotten or counteracted.

Discussion of Danubian issues: Page 1.

Olympics—Winter Sports Begin in Germany

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany — An army of winter-sportsmen and sportswomen—1000 strong and from 28 nations—moved through a thick snowfall before Adolf Hitler. The Führer formally opened the Fourth Winter Olympic Games, offering the National Socialist salute which was returned by many delegations but not by others, among which was the delegation from the United States.

Richmond, Va. — Presidents of Southern Conference colleges and universities are holding final discussions on the so-called "Graham Plan" for removing the shadow of excessive athletic emphasis from the scholastic curriculum. The plan, aimed at curbing subsidization of athletics, will soon be ready to be considered at a general meeting.

Chicago — The American League schedule disclosed that the eight baseball clubs will open and close their 1936 campaigns at the same parks. The Detroit Tigers, 1935 World Champions, will open at Cleveland April 14 and close at Cleveland Sept. 27.

Gold—$10,477,000 Shipped From New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York — The S. S. President Harding carried 114 heavy boxes in its hold as it left New York Harbor yesterday representing the first shipment of gold from American shores since October, 1934. As this $10,477,000 left New York, Wall Street put on a lively spurt discounting any economic rule that outflowing gold has a deflationary effect.

Belated—Dail Votes Sympathy on King's Passing

Dublin, Irish Free State, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Dail Eireann, the Irish Free State Parliament, voted a resolution of sympathy yesterday for the death of King George.

The vote, coming more than two weeks after the King's passing, was marked by the legislators standing in silence.

Eamon De Valera, president of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, moved adoption of the resolution which included King Edward, Queen Mary, the Royal Family and the People of Great Britain.

U. S. Still Shivers, But Snow Brings Relief in Spots

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Snow drifted down from the Rocky Mountains to thaw the western plains today, but much of the nation could not shake its arctic chill.

While snow fell from Montana to Iowa and Illinois, sending temperatures up from 6 to 20 degrees, bitter weather took a firmer hold on the Northeast and the mercury there dropped from 10 to 20 points.

Biting cold kept spilling out of the MacKenzie River basin, in Canada, where thermometers showed 56 below zero, and on the American side of the border temperatures slipped to 38 below at Bismarck, N. D.

Warmer in South

The weather became warmer in the South, and more rain fell, renewing threats of disastrous floods.

Despite the let-up in the cold in the southern Midwest and in the South, all the country but the Western Coast reported below normal temperatures.

Fatalities due to weather since the first of the year neared 500, and coal shortages continued in a number of states.

Moderating weather brought an inch and a half of snow to eastern South Dakota. Trains were running again. Forty men, shoveling o day and a night, dug two trains and a snow plow out of drifts near Kranzburg, S. D.

Snow Brings Relief

Snow fell in central and eastern Nebraska, and temperatures dropped to 30 below at Valentine. Missouri was warmer, with a low of 8 above at St. Louis. Davenport, Iowa, reported 3 below and snow.

At Chicago, where the mercury stood at 13 below yesterday morning, the temperature was 2 above zero at 8 a. m. today. Ottawa, Ill., had 14 below. Snow fell in parts of the State.

Snow and wind subsided in Michigan. Weather moderated slightly, but the official low was 16 below at Marquette. Highways remained snow clogged in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., reported 32 below.

Indiana Ice Coated

Rochester (Ind.) firemen battled a $125,000 fire in 6-below-zero weather. Many froze their hands and faces. Ice still coated northern Indiana roads. The low temperature was 4 below at Fort Wayne.

Cleveland reported 4 above, Philadelphia 20, New York 16, and Buffalo zero. Eastern roads were generally clear, but snowdrifts tangled traffic near Watertown and Malone, N. Y.

At Crisfield, Md., 100 men began a trip over 15 miles of ice and water in Chesapeake Bay to their homes on Smith and Tangier Islands. A plane carried more food to the winter-bound island fisherfolk.

Temperatures in Kentucky were around 10 above. Flood waters receded in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, but more rain fell.

An Osculatory Sandwich

Anne Shriber

Pa, Pane and Prunella

It May Be a "Cold Smack," but There Is Plenty of Love to Warm It Up

Chicago Wins New Position In Fire Prevention Methods; School Courses Prove Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—The introduction of fire prevention activities in its program of good citizenship is putting Chicago alongside Atlanta, Ga., Philadelphia, and other American cities which have extensive fire prevention programs in their high schools, according to Frank C. McAuliffe, chief of the fire insurance patrol, and chairman of the Chicago Association of Commerce Committee on fire prevention.

For the first time Chicago has paid special attention to organizing its high school boys and girls, who in turn, take the news and views back to their homes and parents on ways of preventing fires in a big city. The youngsters are not only writing essays and doing research work on correcting fire hazards in factories, office buildings and schools, studying fire laws governing exit systems, and the construction of buildings to make them fire-proof, but they're thinking more about prevention of fires at home.

The whole movement began and grew out of the "clean-up-the-city" campaign inaugurated by the Chicago Association of Commerce. The superintendent of schools, William J. Bogan, seeing the results of the cleanup program, requested the association to organize for fire prevention. In October, Fire Prevention Leagues were formed in Chicago high schools giving particular attention to fire drills, essay writing, and fire prevention in general.

A poster contest has just closed in which Harold Scott of the Roosevelt High School, who won first place, receives a five months' scholarship in the Ray School of Commercial Art. He painted a poster of a close-up of two firemen's faces with the glow of a fire lighting up their features. On the top Harold printed "As one—for all, in the cause of humanity."

To display the posters and to give some idea of the progress of the work of fighting fires since Chicago's big conflagration of '71, an exhibition was staged in a downtown department store to close Feb. 15. Several organizations co-operated with the Chicago Association of Commerce to indicate the long step ahead which fire departments have made.

The Chicago Public Library contributed books and documents, old newspaper accounts and handbills about the Chicago fire of 1871. There are also relics which came through the Chicago fire—a pair of scissors, badly melted; a glass goblet, smoked and somewhat bent; a doll's head, and a lady's beaded bag which had been bought from the Indians and which later came through the fire unharmed.

Golf Instruction Added To High School Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Woodlawn High School here has inaugurated a course in golfing. The teacher is Robert Andrews, professional on a near-by municipal golf links.

Mass instruction is given in the correct grip, stance and swing. About 30 students, mostly boys, are taking the golf course, each one being equipped with a club.

The course in golfing is extracurricular like debating or playing in the band, but the need for the individual type of game as compared with football and baseball where only a few students participate is recognized by Prof. N. J. Hendrix, the principal.

Columbia Plans 150th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Approximately 10,000 adult pupils, both white and Negroes, will witness the elaborate pageant to be staged here next March in celebration of the 150th anniversary of Columbia as the capital city of South Carolina, under plans now being worked out by the Columbia sesquicentennial commission in co-operation with Miss W. L. Gray, state supervisor of adult education.

It is planned to stage a special performance of the pageant Sunday, March 22, the opening day of the sesquicentennial, for the annual pilgrimage of adult pupils from all over the State. Every county will be represented by the pilgrimage. Miss Gray informed the commission.

An autographed copy of the history of Columbia will be awarded to the adult pupil in each county writing the best essay about the centennial.

Farm and Tax Programs Near Completion

(Continued from Page 1)

days to wipe these acts from the statute books: One day for the presidential recommendation, another for each house of Congress, and a final day to co-ordinate the two votes.

The revised farm bill, now based again on state AAA's instead of an intermediate national period, was laid before the Senate today as Minority Leader Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon demanded "a full explanation of these various editions. Every day I find a new one."

Who Owns Treasury Gold?

The House inflationists took direct action in asking for report from the Ways and Means Committee of the Patman greenback bill, and if the report is unfavorable, are to circulate a petition forcing a vote on the House floor. This bill includes specific authority to issue currency against metallic reserves in the Treasury, for the purpose of meeting the bonus or otherwise avoiding new taxes.

In the Senate, Senator Henrik Shipstead (F-L), of Minnesota, demanded formal opinion from the Attorney General as to the ownership of the gold seized under the dollar devaluation program, and was promptly blocked by Administration leaders. The step might be a prelude to a currency-expansion drive in the upper chamber.

Spots of Prime Interest

In this wide panorama, there are two or three spots of major interest. First in importance is the federal financing program. Although those who conferred with the President yesterday were closemouthed, it is definitely understood that a farm tax program is approaching completion. The Department of Justice is said to have advised congressional leaders, it was learned today, that they believe it constitutionally possible to incorporate in the proposed new farm program tax bill a provision to recapture $200,000,000 in processing taxes on a retroactive basis. Imposition must be restricted to the present fiscal year, they declared.

That is the most difficult hurdle the farm tax collectors had to face, and if correctly reported, should pave the way to a farm levy based on two legs: one to recover the once impounded taxes and the other to provide new revenue for the "soil conservation" program of somewhere between $400,000,000 and $600,000,000 a year.

When Experts Differ

Whether this tax program will include a provision to pay the bonus—which President Roosevelt said this week would not run in added outlay to more than $100,000,000 a year between 1937 and 1945—is still in the dark.

Diametrically opposed conclusions were drawn from his remark: Some felt it meant that $100,000,000 in revenue could be drawn into the Treasury simply, without adding to inflationist strength; others claimed that the small size of the amount meant the President would not stir up a bitter election-year tax story for such a sum.

Oddly enough, the two principal metropolitan newspapers today carried stories pointing to precisely opposite conclusions as "what Washington expects."

Surer Legal Ground

The much-revised farm bill, as it now stands on the Senate floor, permits states to institute their own AAA at once, under federal grant. The original farm bill deferred these state AAA's for another year. The Secretary of Agriculture would have the authority to accept or reject state programs, thus permitting a measure of federal control. But whether sufficient states would initiate such programs to provide any effective crop control is the crucial question.

The original draft, with state programs deferred, was believed to run into fire on constitutional grounds. The new form, according to critical Senator Elliston D. Smith (D) of South Carolina is on much surer legal ground. There is no compulsion upon any state to draft an AAA program, but if it wishes federal assistance it must do so.

Broad Secretarial Powers

Both House and Senate farm programs are based on five broad policy objectives which summarized mean "proper use of the land." Under either bill, the Secretary of Agriculture would have broad powers over a state, after it had signified its desire to participate in the program.

The Secretary alone would control the money payments going out to farmers. He would have power to approve or disapprove a state setup; power to consider the extent of land desirably retired from production or changed from one crop to another in a given state; power to provide for participation of county and community groups; power to supervise the day-to-day operation of the plan.

Out on a Limb

The outstanding Republican alternative program, that presented by Rep. Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, aims at paying farmers an equivalent subsidy to the amount manufacturers' gain by protective tariff, and it was advocated by Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas in his keynote speech last week. Secretary Wallace last waxed merry at the expense of this plan.

"I hope the Republicans will become enthusiastic about the Hope bill," he said. "Then when they are well out on a limb, we'll saw it off. I have a high regard for Hope higher than for the Republicans behind the bill, but when they're all out on the limb, we'll get out our saw."

Meanwhile, other saws are being sharpened for the Administration's own many-branched tree.

Carolinas Launch Road Safety Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Twenty-seven of the leading newspapers in the Carolinas have accepted the invitation of The Charlotte Observer to join in a safe driving campaign.

Widespread and enthusiastic indorsement has followed announcement of the safety campaign. The plan of campaign contemplates the insertion of a series of large advertisements. In addition to this publicity, the newspapers will carry regular safety stories.

Since the Observer's original campaign announcement, numerous readers have expressed their interest and endorsement of the plan. The Observer has had 50,000 safety pledge cards and an equal number of windshield stickers printed to be distributed by members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Charlotte to manufacturers, taxicab companies, retail stores, filling stations and other such firms.

Book Progress Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—An exhibit showing the evolution of American books from the 1890's, when two pioneer publishers sought to make commercial editions of best sellers attractive, to the elaborately designed volumes of today, has opened at Columbia University and will continue through March. The "modern" era began with the passage of the international copyright law. Under the new regulations, it was no longer possible for publishers to pirate the works of English and European writers, while ignoring those of American authors for which they had to pay.

IN NEW YORK

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with tailor suits

"It's your womanly duty to take the manly edge off your tailored suits by wearing a frothy necked blouse," says Vogue. And repeated cables stress the importance of this inconsistency. So we have had two exclusive blouses made to our order. In organdy with tiny ruff collars, high at the throat. And 18th century gentleman's jabots edged in lace. The one sketched, 10.95

MAIN FLOOR

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK

STERN BROTHERS

Wedgwood Show . . . .

Starting February 10th on the 5th Floor

Not since the sensational attendance at Harrod's bi-centennial show in London in 1930 has the public on either side of the Atlantic had an equivalent opportunity to inspect so handsome and all-inclusive a collection. Many important historical pieces direct from the Wedgwood Museum in Etruria will be on display.

STERN BROTHERS • 42nd STREET WEST • NEW YORK

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Luxury of motion! Flatterer of body carriage, and modes. In fine black kid, tan kid—

$11.50

NewYork 36W. 36th St.
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Fordham, 2474 Morris Ave. NewRochelle, 545 North
East Orange, 29 Washington Place

The handkerchief linen situation

is definitely brightening. Look how smart—the Paisley pattern up top there, done in the most beautifully subtle combinations with navy, brown, copen, red or aqua. Next, polka dots on copen, navy, brown or green—grand on handkerchief linen. And the flower pattern—it's a charming dress, in navy, copen, aqua or brown. All 14 to 20.

3.95 in the Budget Cotton Shop

Second Floor

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

U. S. Olympics Win 1 to 0—Another Brooklyn Trade—Seeding in B. A. A. Meet

Canadian, U. S. Hockey Sextets Score Victories

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Feb. 6 (AP)—The United States opened its drive for the Olympic ice hockey championship today by nosing out Germany's stubborn forces, 1 to 0

A goal by Gordon Smith of Boston, late in the opening period, represented the Americans' winning margin. Smith scored on a pass from Jack Garrison, another Boston ace, after a frenzied mixup in front of the German cage.

The game, played in a swirling snowstorm before 8000 spectators, a capacity crowd was slow most of the way. The snow was so thick the contest had to be halted at intervals so the ice could be cleared.

While the Americans were successfully negotiating their first hurdle, Canada, Olympic champion, trounced Poland, 8 to 1.

Once they had gained their advantage, the Americans played a tight defensive game.

Germany, with the non-Aryan Rudi Ball at center, put up a determined fight all the way and only fine goal tending by Tom Moone of Boston held the Teutons scoreless.

When the final whistle blew the Americans grouped together and gave their defeated opponents a college cheer.

It was, withal, an unfortunate exhibition with which to start the Olympic competition. The heavy snow made it impossible to play good hockey and the Americans made things even slower by their determined defensive tactics in the last two periods.

Canada rushed into a 5-0 lead in the first period against Poland and coasted most of the way thereafter. The Poles scored their goal in the second period.

The American-German lineups:

United States		Germany
Moone	g	g, Egginer
Garrison	rd	rd, Bethmann-Hollweg
Shaughnessy	ld	ld, Jaenecke
Lax	c	c, Ball
Smith	rw	rw, Koegel
Rowe	lw	lw, Schenk

Spares—United States: Ross, Spain, Stubbs, Kammer, La Batte, McAlpin.
Germany—Kaufmann, Werner, Trautmann, Strobl, Kuhn, Wiedemann, Schibukat, Schrottle.
Officials—Loicq of Belgium and Erhart of England.

Winter Games Open Olympic Program

(Continued from Page 1)

mountains here could hardly have chosen a more delightful setting for these winter sports. After one and a half hours of travel by express train from Munich, the visitor to the Werdenfels district finds himself in the heart of lovely uplands scenery. The mass of the Waxenstein glistens in the sunlit air, and on the slopes of the Eckbauern-Gudiberg first and the Kochelburg stretches a paradise for skiers. Everywhere the scene is dotted with "Stadl," small, flat wooden hay sheds thrown into relief upon a field of shimmering white.

Accommodations for 12,000

Garmisch-Partenkirchen and district have been converted into a large and complete center for the present Winter Games and accommodation for 12,000 guests is at hand. In addition to the visitors who have gone into residence here for the period Feb. 6 to 16, sports lovers from all parts of Germany and from the surrounding countries are coming just for a day or two. Special places for rest and training for the competitors have been occupied for some weeks by Americans, Japanese, Swedes, Norwegians, Britishers and others of the cosmopolitan community whose gathering together in the friendship of keen Olympic competitions proves that "the international brotherhood of sport" has become something much more than a mere phrase from an after-dinner speech.

The morning of the opening day was devoted to ceremony; but the afternoon saw the start of the competitions. Ice hockey appears first on the program. And then, as the drama unfolds in the ensuing 10 days, come skiing, tobogganning, figure skating, speed skating, ski-jumping and displays of Eisschiessen. The German game of Eisschiessen has never figured in the Olympic program before.

"Ice Shooting"

Translated literally, the name means "Ice Shooting" and that phrase, indeed, gives a good impression of what goes on for the competitors slide heavy wooden disks about 11 inches in diameter, in the direction of a target painted on the ice. The target is about 40 yards distant from the player and in the center of it stands a wooden cube to serve as a bull's-eye. Five shots are allowed to each competitor, and the winner is the player whose five, taken altogether, reveal the greatest accuracy.

That is one form of play. Another consists in shooting for distance. In that case each participant is allowed one trial shot and three scoring ones, the victor being the person who "shoots" the farthest. There is a strong resemblance between Eisschiessen and the ancient Scottish sport of curling.

Early in the present winter, there were fears among the Germans of the north lest there should not be enough snow at Garmisch and "Partnkurch" (as Partenkirchen is locally called) to enable the Olympic Winter Games to be properly carried out. And not a few humorists went so far as to visualize substantial reductions in unemployment through the necessity of engaging thousands of workmen to transport snow and ice to the various competition grounds. But the inhabitants here knew their mountains better and felt sure that they would not fail them in this time of special need. The inhabitants were right. And the games have opened in a setting about as perfect as could be wished.

Lots of Hard Work

A vast amount of hard work and careful organization preceded the lighting of the Olympic beacon on the Gudiberg Peak, which rises directly behind the ski stadium. Nature has been lavish in the endowment of beauty in these parts, but more than scenery is required for competitions so serious as those now in progress. There must be perfection of technical detail. To obtain this, the sporting amenities of Garmisch - Partenkirchen, long known as a skiing center, have been greatly increased. A skating stadium with an artificial ice surface has been constructed (a sudden thaw, such as occurred at Lake Placid in 1932, will therefore be powerless to upset the skating program here) and the existing bobsleigh run has been rebuilt to provide a most searching test of skill and courage. Throughout the whole planning, spectators have been particularly considered and methods of prompt announcement have been devised which enable watchers to follow the progress of competitions in close detail.

Most prominent of all constructions at Garmisch-Partenkirchen is the Olympic ski jump, which towers in awesome height above the rest of the scene. What a thrill it provides! Even those who have actually experienced it cannot do justice in words to the sensation of swooping down that mighty take-off faster than an express train, soaring through the air like a giant bird and hitting the ground at 60 miles an hour, to glide safely to a standstill without losing balance.

Technique and Courage

Here is a performance that depends for its success upon a complicated technique, perfect muscular control and—above all else—unlimited courage. Just imagine yourself at the top of the great Olympic ski-jump, waiting for the signal to go. It is like looking down at the world from an airplane! The landscape stretches out before you for miles in all directions, and away down there—away, away down—is a sea of upturned faces. At the moment of jumping, you do not see those—they are hidden momentarily by the upward slope of the take-off that gives the jumper an upward trajectory. The starting signal is given. A slight delay. Then—Whoosh! The whistling wind—the battle for balance—a flight of 80 yards or so in the air—the sharp clap of skis on the hard-beaten snow—the final fight for control—the loud roar of applause. Just imagine it. That's all. And quite enough, too, for all except the select band of experts.

Valley of Smiles

The IVth Winter Olympic Games—in succession to the festivals at Chamonix, France, in 1924; St. Moritz, Switzerland, in 1928, and Lake Placid, New York, U. S. A., in 1932—have turned this valley at the foot of the Zugspitze, Germany's highest peak, into a valley of smiles. Serious though the competitions may be, exacting physical perfection and stern resolve, they do not take away the air of carnival. The streets are ablaze with bunting and thronged with a laughing league of nations.

If a composite motion picture of the scenes could be thrown on a movie screen, in the best modern manner, we should catch a fleeting glimpse of iron-jawed skiers "banking" in a flurry of snow, of ice hockey players darting through an eager defense with the puck at their sticks' end. Figure skaters float gracefully into the scheme, racers flash past with whirring blades, a bobsleigh rips round a hairpin bend at an angle that takes your breath away, an Eisschiessen player jubilantly finds the target, spectators surge to and fro around the skating arena, the ski stadium, the bob run, the ski jump. The tinkle of sleigh bells provides incidental music. And over all waves triumphantly one flag that commands allegiance from many lands—five intertwined rings on a white ground, symbol of the modern Olympic Games.

WINTER SPORTS TRAIN
TO
Middlefield, Mass.
SUNDAY, FEB. 9
ROUND TRIP
$2.50

Including transportation from Middlefield Sta. to The Big House (4 miles)
Lv. Boston (So. Sta.) ..... 8:30 a. m.
Lv. Newtonville ..... 8:46 a. m.
Lv. Wellesley ..... 9:00 a. m.
Ret., Lv. Middlefield ..... 5:15 p. m.
Ar. Boston ..... 7:45 p. m.

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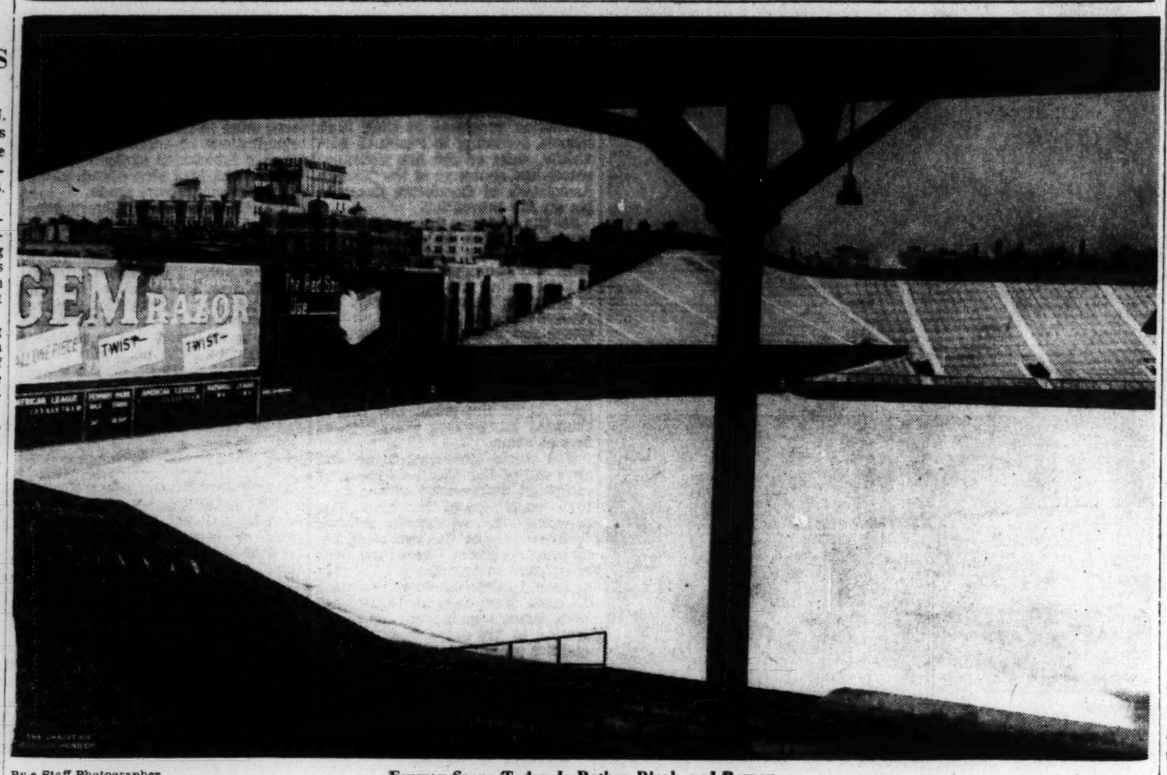

By a Staff Photographer

Fenway Scene Today Is Rather Bleak and Barren

The New 1936 Edition of the Red Sox Will Open the Season Against the Dismantled Philadelphia Athletics. The A's Featured Alumni Member, Jimmy Foxx, We Hope Will Lose Balls Over That Left-Field Fence in the Interests of Eddie Collins, Tom Yawkey and the Fans

Official American League Schedule for 1936

* Saturdays. † Sundays. ° Holidays

	At Chicago	At St. Louis	At Detroit	At Cleveland	At Washington	At Philadelphia	At New York	At Boston
Chicago		May 9°, 10†, 11 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 17, 18, 19°, 20†	April 17, 18°, 19† May 26, 27, 28, 30 Aug. 21, 22°, 23†, 24	April 22, 23, 24 May 30, 30‡, 31† Aug. 7, 8°, 9† Sept. 22, 23	May 6, 7 June 11, 12, 13°, 14† July 15, 16, 17 Aug. 29, 29°	May 3†, 4, 5 June 8, 9, 10 July 18°, 19† Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 1, 2° June 2, 3, 4 July 12†, 13, 14 Aug. 30†, 31, Sept. 1	April 28, 29, 30 June 5, 6°, 7† July 9, 10, 11° Sept. 2, 3
St. Louis	April 14, 15, 16 May 22, 23°, 24† Aug. 11, 12, 13 Sept. 26°, 27†		April 20, 21 May 30, 30‡, 31† Aug. 8°, 9† Sept. 5°, 6†, 22, 23	April 25°, 26†, 27 May 26, 27, 28 Aug. 21, 22°, 23† Sept. 7, 7‡	May 1, 2° June 2, 3, 4 July 12†, 13, 14 Aug. 30†, 31, Sept. 1	April 28, 29, 30 June 5, 6°, 7† July 9, 10, 11° Sept. 2, 3	May 3†, 4, 5 June 8, 9, 10 July 18°, 19† Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 6, 7 June 11, 12, 13°, 14† July 15, 16, 17 Aug. 28, 29°
Detroit	April 25,° 26† June 29, 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 14, 15°, 16† Sept. 7, 7‡	April 22, 23, 24 July 3, 4, 4‡, 5† Aug. 17, 18, 19, 20		April 14, 15, 16 May 22, 23°, 24† Aug. 11, 12, 13 Sept. 26°, 27†	April 28, 29, 30 June 5, 6°, 7† July 9, 10, 11° Sept. 2, 3	May 1, 2° June 2, 3, 4 July 12†, 13, 14 Aug. 30†, 31, Sept. 1	May 6, 7 June 11, 12, 13°, 14† July 15, 16, 17 Aug. 28, 29°	May 3†, 4, 5 June 8, 9, 10 July 18°, 19† Aug. 25, 26, 27
Cleveland	April 20, 21 July 3, 4, 4‡, 5† Aug. 17, 18, 19 Sept. 5°, 6†	April 17, 18°, 19† June 29, 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 14, 14, 15°, 16	May 9°, 10†, 11 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 17, 18, 19°, 20†		May 3†, 4, 5 June 8, 9, 10 July 18°, 19† Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 6, 7 June 11, 12, 13°, 14† July 15, 16, 17 Aug. 28, 29°	April 28, 29, 30 June 5, 6°, 7† July 9, 10, 11° Sept. 2, 3	May 1, 2° June 2, 3, 4 July 12†, 13, 14 Aug. 30†, 31, Sept. 1
Washington	May 12, 13, 14 June 26, 27°, 28† July 21, 22, 23 Sept. 13†, 14	May 15, 16° June 22, 23, 24, 25 July 24, 25°, 26† Sept. 15, 16	May 17†, 18, 19 June 16, 17, 18 July 31, Aug. 1°, 2† Sept. 9, 10	May 20, 21 June 19, 20°, 21† July 27, 28, 29, 30 Sept. 11, 12°		April 17, 18° May 31† June 30, July 1, 2, 3 Aug. 20, 21, 22°, 23†	April 19†, 23, 24 May 30, 30‡ Aug. 10, 11, 12 Sept. 18, 19°, 20†	April 20, 20†, 21, 22 May 23°, 24†, 25 Aug. 13, 14, 15°, 16†
Philadelphia	May 20, 21 June 19, 20°, 21† July 27, 28, 29, 30 Sept. 11, 12°	May 17†, 18, 19 June 16, 17, 18 July 31, Aug. 1°, 2† Sept. 9, 10	May 15, 16° June 25, 26, 27°, 28† July 23°, 22, 23 Sept. 15, 16	May 13, 13, 14 June 22, 23, 24 July 24, 25°, 26† Sept. 13†, 14	April 25°, 26† May 26, 27, 28 Aug. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 4, 5°, 6†		May 8, 9°, 10† Aug. 7, 8°, 9† Sept. 7, 7‡ Sept. 22, 23, 24	April 14, 15, 16 July 4, 4‡, 5† Aug. 10, 11, 12 Sept. 26°, 27†
New York	May 15, 16° June 22, 23, 24, 25 July 24, 25°, 26† Sept. 13†, 14	May 12, 13, 14 June 26, 27°, 28† July 21, 22, 23 Sept. 13†, 14	May 20, 21 June 19, 20°, 21† July 27, 28, 29, 30 Sept. 11, 12°	May 17†, 18, 19 June 16, 17, 18 July 31, Aug. 1°, 2† Sept. 9, 10	April 14, 15, 16 July 4, 4‡, 5† Aug. 17, 18, 19 Sept. 26°, 27†	April 20, 21, 22 May 23, 24†, 25 Aug. 13, 14, 15°, 16† Sept. 25		April 25°, 26† May 26, 27, 28 Aug. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 4, 5°, 6†
Boston	May 17†, 18, 19 June 16, 17, 18 July 31, Aug. 1°, 2† Sept. 9, 10	May 20, 21 June 19, 20°, 21† July 27, 28, 29, 30 Sept. 11, 12°	May 12, 13, 14 June 23, 23, 24 July 24, 25°, 26† Sept. 13†, 14	May 15, 16° June 25, 26, 27°, 28† July 23°, 22, 23 Sept. 15, 16	May 8, 9°, 10† Aug. 7, 8°, 9† Sept. 7, 7‡ Sept. 22, 23, 24	April 19†, 23, 24 May 30, 30‡ Aug. 17, 18, 19 Sept. 18, 19°, 20†	April 17, 18° May 31† June 30, July 1, 2, 3 Aug. 20, 21, 22°, 23†	
At Home	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th Labor Day	11 Saturdays 11 Sundays July 4th	13 Saturdays 13 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays April 20th July 4th

All-Star Game at Boston, Tuesday, July 7, 1936

Springfield Comes to Hub; 'Ladies' Night'

Two teams in rather desperate straits clash in a Can-Am game at the Garden tonight when the Springfield Indians visit the Boston Cubs. Springfield has been skidding in an alarming fashion after flashing brilliantly all season and the Cubs are playing their best hockey of the campaign, but need to continue to make the playoffs.

An added feature tonight is "ladies' night" in which all women and girls are admitted upon payment of the government tax. The first night some 3200 took advantage and the second time 4000 appeared. Tonight at least 5000 are expected to attend.

Sporting Around the Hub

Bill McKechnie Voices Optimism

BILL McKEGHNIE had a good old-fashioned fanning bee with the local baseball writers yesterday afternoon in the Copley-Plaza. The pilot of the Boston Bees is plenty confident that the coming season will make Boston fans quickly forget the disastrous campaign his club experienced last year.

Staff Photo
Bill McKechnie

Boss Bill believes that the trade with Brooklyn which saw Reis, Benge, Lopez and Cuccinello come to the Bees in exchange for Brandt and Randy Moore is the most profitable a Boston National League club has made in years. Last season the Bees, then the Braves, were weak at second base and behind the plate. Cuccinello will fill that gap in the infield and Lopez, under normal conditions, is a great catcher. Of course the club lost a good left-hander in Brandt; but Reis and Benge should make up for his loss.

McKechnie always will contend that if the morale of his 1935 outfit had not been shattered by the coming of Babe Ruth and the general unsatisfactory conditions in the front office, it would have battled for a position in the money. The Bees are stronger at the moment than they were in 1935; so, with Bob Quinn and McKechnie working together in perfect harmony, better times are ahead.

* * *

Two Holidays for Red Sox

Joe Cronin's pennant-chasing Red Sox have been favored with two holiday dates, 12 Saturdays and 12 Sundays, according to the official American League schedule for 1936, just released. The Washington Senators play a doubleheader at Fenway Park on April 20—Patriot's Day falling on a Sunday this year and being celebrated on Monday. Connie Mack brings his Philadelphia Athletics to town for a doubleheader on July 4. The Red Sox open Boston's baseball season on April 14, playing host to the Athletics.

* * *

Quiet Around Fenway Park

Everything is quiet around Fenway Park today. Eddie Collins is away on his trip to Rocky Mount and will not be back in Boston until Monday. In the meantime Phil Troy is holding the fort at Fenway.

* * *

Here and There

Six men from the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Y. M. C. A. will enter the N. E. A. A. A. U. wrestling meet being staged at Lynn, Saturday, it was announced by the Y today . . . Those making the trip will be George Lister, 125 pounds; George Heos, 135 pounds, and captain of the Y mat team; Louis Pipperopulous, 145 pounds; Charles Deamon, 155 pounds, who holds the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y championships for his weight; Donald Mackiernan, 165 pounds, and James Ryan, 175 pounds . . . The Boston Swimming Association held its annual meeting last night in the Hotel Lenox and re-elected the following officers: Bradley Fenno, president; Dr. Eugene Wyman, second vice-president; Edward Murphy, secretary; Bob Muir, coach; and Paul Richardson, chairman of the swimming committee . . . Timothy Cummings, treasurer, and Fred Lee, team captain, are new B. S. A. officers . . . Muir appointed Ray Millard, Cummings and John Lynch as assistant coaches.

* * *

Sports Tonight

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Boston Cubs vs. Springfield, 8:30.

Indoor Polo—At Weston, Brookwood vs. Rivers School, 7:30.

Amateur Hockey—At Boston Arena, Four Commercial League games, 7:30.

Coming Events

Track—At Boston Garden, Saturday, Boston A. A. Meet.

College Hockey—At Boston Arena, Saturday, Boston College vs. M. I. T.

Basketball—Friday, Williams at Harvard, and Connecticut State at Boston University; Saturday, Williams at Tufts, and Lowell Textile at Northeastern.

Dartmouth Carnival—At Hanover, N. H., Friday and Saturday, colorful program includes Intercollegiate Ski Union championships

Volleyball—At Providence, Saturday, New England open championship.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	20	1	8	92	48	41
Providence	15	4	12	72	83	34
Springfield	13	3	15	87	80	29
New Haven	13	3	17	89	107	29
Boston	9	3	18	74	96	21

Result Feb. 5
Philadelphia 2, New Haven 1 (overtime).

College Swimming Results

Dartmouth 44, Boston 27.
New York 49, Manhattan 22.
Villanova 44, Westchester T. 22.

College Hockey Results

St. Nicholas H. C. 8, Middlebury 2.
Williams 6, Colby 3.

College Polo Result

Lawrenceville 15½, Penn. M. C. 3½.

Babich, Moore Come to Bees From Dodgers

Bob Quinn and Bill McKechnie have made another smart trade.

The Boston Bees' president, from his headquarters in the Copley Plaza Hotel, announced this morning that he has sent the veteran pitcher, Fred Frankhouse, to the Brooklyn Dodgers in exchange for Johnny Babich and Gene Moore, pitcher and outfielder, respectively. No cash was involved in the deal, it is understood.

This is the second time this Winter that the crafty Bees' president and his manager, Bill McKechnie, have made a two-for-one trade with the Dodgers. Several weeks ago Quinn brought Cuccinello, Lopez, Reis and Benge to Boston for Brandt and Moore, an exchange that strengthened the local club in two departments without giving away too much in another.

In the latest trade, the Bees are giving a good righthander in Frankhouse—one of the best curve ball pitchers in the National League; but in Babich and Moore, McKechnie will have two young players whose best baseball is certainly before them. Frankhouse will undoubtedly be a big help to the Dodgers, along with Brandt, Cuccinello, Lopez, Benge, Reis, Babich and Moore, however, add both offensive and defensive power to McKechnie's squad.

Babich was purchased by the Dodgers from the Mission Pacific Coast League club on June 14, 1934, for Ray Lucas and a lump of cash. The deal is estimated as having cost the Brooklyn club about $33,000. He looked like a coming star during 1934, but last season worked under a handicap caused by personal troubles. He won seven games and lost 14 in 1935.

Quinn, before giving up his position as general manager of the Dodgers, purchased Moore from the Rochester club for cash and Leslie Munns. With Rochester last season, Moore appeared in 133 games, scored 71 runs, batted in 84, hit 33 two-baggers, 10 three-baggers and 16 home runs. His batting average at the end of the year was .324. He should be a welcome addition to the Boston outfield.

Seeded Draw In B. A. A. Meet Makes History

There will be seeded heats in the dash and hurdle events of the 47th annual B. A. A. track meet Saturday night at the Boston Garden for the first time in history. Every indication points to this meet being the greatest in the life of the organization and the seeding has been necessitated by the tremendous rush of entries to participate. Tom Kanaly has been forced to refuse numerous performers of merit who have swamped his desk with requests to compete.

Four men will take part in the dash and hurdle trials with three to qualify bringing a semifinal of 12 competitors and a final of six. With such nationally known runners as Ralph Metcalfe, Ed Siegel, Edward O'Sullivan, Walter Janiak, Eulace Peacock, and the winner last year, Norman Woolford, the Major Briggs 50-yard dash trophy will have a worthy, if not the best field, ever entered to match speed.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	18	2	12	109	90	38
London	16	2	13	77	77	34
Buffalo	15	4	11	72	64	34
Rochester	8	1	19	61	81	17
Western Division						
Detroit	17	3	12	96	71	37
Cleveland	16	2	12	89	88	34
Windsor	11	7	13	62	69	25
Pittsburgh	11	1	18	88	114	23

Results Feb. 5
Buffalo 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 2.

Amusements

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
TWO ENTRANCES—WASHINGTON & TREMONT
Held Over 2ND BIG WEEK
Robert Donat
Sensational Star of "The Count of Monte Cristo," now in
'The Ghost Goes West'
JEAN PARKER—EUGENE PALLETTE
Also on the Screen, Major Bowes' Amateurs

SHUBERT—Next Mon.—Seats Now
JOHN GOLDEN Has the Honor to present
WILLIAM GILLETTE
and an All-Star Cast
JAMES KIRKWOOD, CHARLES COBURN
Brandon Tynan, Elizabeth Love, John Blair
Isobel Irving, Wm. Post Jr. and others in
3 WISE FOOLS
By Austin Strong
Evs. 55c to $2.75, Mats. 55c to $2.20, tax inc.
Op. Night Sold to Emmanuel Col. Alumnae

JOHN CRAIG'S COPLEY theatre
The GHOST TRAIN
with
MARY YOUNG
CIRCLE 6919 Evs. 8:30—Mats. 2:30
ONE WEEK ONLY!
Prices 25c to $2.20, including tax
SPECIAL SEATS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

SATURDAY JORDAN HALL 10:30 A. M. & 2:15 P. M.
Clare Tree Major's N. Y. Cast
'BEAUTY and the BEAST'
Tickets NOW. 55c to $1.65

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Max Gordon presents
PRIDE and PREJUDICE
by Helen Jerome
based on Jane Austen's Novel
with ADRIANNE ALLEN, LUCILE WATSON, COLIN KEITH-JOHNSTON, PERCY WARAM, PLYMOUTH THEA., 45 St., West of B'way, Evgs. 8:40. Mats., THURS. and SAT., 2:40

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Major League Baseball

NOW that the National and American League schedules have been approved for 1936 and are in the hands of the public, the baseball fan can begin planning how he is going to get an afternoon or two off, beginning with April 14 and ending Sept. 27. There is an old saying that business should come before pleasure; but we venture to say that on more than one afternoon during that time, more than one person will decide that he can put aside his work in favor of a visit to the ball park to see the national game played.

Last year was a very successful one so far as patronage was concerned, and it is expected that 1936 will find the turnstiles clicking at an even merrier pace. There have been several changes in the personnel of a number of the teams in both leagues, and this is expected to result in closer races for the two pennants, and therefore add to the gate receipts.

Trying Out Two New Ideas

The two leagues are trying out two new ideas this year, and we believe that they will result in increased interest in the two races, with a resultant increase in attendance. Heretofore, the western clubs have made three visits to each of the eastern clubs each year, and the eastern have done the same with the western. This has resulted in two series of four games each and one series of three. This year four trips will be made instead of three, and there will be three series of three games and one series of two.

Wide World
Sam Breadon

This should add interest to the East-West series, the only question being whether or not it will increase the attendance enough to make up for the added traveling expenses connected with the extra trip. The other innovation is to be found in these series starting earlier in the season, which is sure to prove to be a good change.

The Old-Timers and the All-Star Game

The National League has inaugurated another innovation which is not only sure to prove popular with the baseball public, but which will also pay honor to some of its most distinguished players of past years. It will be recalled that about a year ago the senior organization issued lifetime passes to many of its veteran players. Now it has announced that four of its veteran players of long ago will attend the next All-Star game, which is to be played in Boston next summer.

These players are George Wright of Boston, holder of lifetime pass No. 1; Tom White of Aurora, Ill.; Tom Yorke of New York, and Tom Bond of Allston, Mass. Their presence will certainly add to the occasion, and it would be a nice thing if the American League would invite some of its veterans, even though they cannot go back so far as the National.

Elect Vice-President and Grant Leave of Absence

There were two other matters taken up at the meeting worthy of special notice. One was the election of a vice-president in place of the late Charles A. Stoneham, and the other was the disposal of the Dolly Stark holdout. In naming Sam Breadon as vice-president, the league made a very fine choice. Breadon has shown a great interest in major-league baseball, and is sure to furnish wise counsel.

The disposition of the Umpire Stark case was, in my opinion, a very clever handling of the situation. Instead of giving him an increase in pay or telling him he could sign on the dotted line or get through, the league granted him a year's leave of absence with the privilege of having his job back any time he wanted it. Perhaps the club owners may some day adopt this way of handling players who are holding out for more money or better conditions.

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Ministers Educated in Japan Predominate in China's Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—With Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at last in a position of real responsibility as head of China's Executive Yuan, coupled with continuation of his generalissimoship which for many months allowed him to be a nonresponsible "power behind the throne," much interest has been taken by all nationalities here in the fact that five of his nine heads of ministries are former students in Japan.

The "returned student" is met with everywhere in Chinese Government, business, and of course educational circles. Very often he is from the United States.

Japan Returned

The fact that five members of the new cabinet are Japan-returned men has aroused much natural speculation.

The five in question are Gen. Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gen. Chiang Tso-pin, Minister of the Interior; Chang Kung-chang, Minister of Railways; Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry, and Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is himself a Japan-returned student.

Gen. Chiang Tso-pin has been Chinese Minister and Ambassador to Japan for many years. Chang Kung-chang has frequently visited Japan during recent years while governor of the Bank of China, and Wu Ting-chang headed a recent Chinese Economic Mission to Japan.

Other Contacts

Only Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, of the other cabinet heads is an American-returned student. He is brother-in-low of General Chiang, and, incidentally, a direct descendant of Confucius.

Ku Meng-yu, Minister of Communications, went to school in Germany; Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, is a French-returned student, and Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, Minister of Navy, is from England.

The Chinese press appears to believe that the cabinet make-up is such as to inspire hope for improvement in Sino-Japanese relations, and there seems to be no criticism on this point.

Good Reaction

General Chiang received a "good press" at the time the cabinet was announced, and this seems to reflect public opinion although the rigid censorship and control over the vernacular newspapers makes them much less reliable guides than one might imagine without intimate knowledge of their position.

Japanese spokesmen in Shanghai were careful not to indulge in any expressions of jubilation over the Government's make-up, and it was pointed out by a spokesman of the Japanese Embassy that "a Japanese-returned student is not necessarily more friendly to Japan than a Chinese educated elsewhere."

Are They More Efficient?

"On the other hand," the spokesman went on, "such a man should understand our country better and thus be in a position to formulate policies on a basis of realities.

"There is, however, some danger that Japanese-returned students of the older generation may not be well posted on present-day Japan. Japan has changed tremendously during the past decade, and even during the past five years, and anyone who thinks today in terms of Japanese conditions of several years ago will fall into many errors.

"Japan-returned students, of course, have an excellent foundation to keep abreast of the changes in Japan, and some in the present Cabinet have been in very close touch with Japan in recent years."

The Shanghai Mainichi, Japanese daily, editorially voiced surprise at General Chiang's ability to bring to a successful conclusion the sixth plenary session of the Central Executive Committee, the fifth plenary session of the Kuomintang, the first session of the new Central Executive Committee, and China's monetary reforms—including going on a managed currency basis—all within a period of less than 40 days, and commends him for his achievements.

Land Reforms First On 4-Point Program Of Interior Ministry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—A "four-point program" has been outlined by Gen. Chiang Tso-pin, China's new Minister of Interior, for fulfillment in the period between the present time and next November when the National People's Congress is to be convened.

The first point deals with land reform, the second with promotion of the New Life Movement—the hobby of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and designed to promote Chinese society in general by stiffening the self-respect and habits of the individual—the third with enforcement of district self-government, and the fourth with development of the press; this last in response to scores of petitions which have poured in as result of various over-zealous acts of the censors.

It is understood that General Chiang So-pin aims, under his first heading, at realizing the principle of equitable land distribution as expounded in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "Three People's Principles," and the ministry will tackle the task of relieving abuses in land administration and tax collection. Such abuses have been a major factor in strengthening Communistic thought in certain parts of the country.

The New Life Movement has been strongly pushed in various parts of the country, notably the former Communist portions of Kiangsi province. Some sneer at it as "blue-nose" and over-zealous in its attention to trifles, such as keeping garments in order, but in general it appears to have won general support.

District self-government has always existed in China to some extent and General Chiang is expected to aid in curbing militarists encroachments which have developed within recent years.

The problem of the press is arousing interest in all parts of the country and apparently General Chiang's program envisages taking cognizance of the many recent protests, while at the same time keeping censorship of an intelligent type as a permanent thing during the existing "period of emergency."

Beer Parlors for Women Opposed in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—A protest against establishment of beer parlors for women as a step likely to result in widespread evils was voiced by members of the Evelyn Andrews Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union at a recent meeting.

There is a move on foot in Saskatchewan to establish beer parlors for women, in addition to the present beer parlors for men.

In Nanking Cabinet

Wide World; © International

Influential in China

Upper Left—Dr. Hsiang Hsi Kung, Minister of Finance. Upper Right—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Lower Left—Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War. Lower Center—Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, Minister of Navy. Lower Right—Gen. Chiang Tso-pin, Minister of Interior

German Traffic Cut 50 P. C. In Polish Corridor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 6—German railway transit traffic through the Polish Corridor is reduced from today by 50 per cent because of failure to reach a mutual agreement concerning liquidation of the transit debts which Germany has piled up for the past few months.

Some days ago it was reported that Poland had requested Germany to present proposals for payment of these transit debts now amounting to about 80,000,000 zloty (over $16,000,000) and if agreement were impossible, then Poland would be compelled to reduce this transit traffic.

Controlled by Pact of 1921

Transit arrangements through the Polish Corridor are controlled by the German-Polish Railway Convention signed at Paris in 1921. The number of trains allowed to pass through the Corridor was increased as the Polish-German political relations improved, but the number has now been again reduced to the 1921 figures.

Poland could not, even if it desired to do so, close the Corridor entirely to German transit traffic, since the 1921 agreement says it permits a certain number of trains to pass through daily. But it can increase this number and make the transit as smooth as possible.

That agreement also laid down that the trains should be of a certain length and composition, driven by Polish engines and controlled by Polish officials, in passing through the Corridor. These conditions have always been maintained.

Offered to Increase Exports

Germany, it is understood, has offered to pay its transit debts through increased exports of manufactured commodities to Poland, but Poland has refused, because of the effect upon her own industries and also because she desired on account of her own financial difficulties to liquidate all debts now tied up in Germany. The total, according to a reliable estimate, is about 200,000,000 zloty.

Apart from the economic considerations, the Polish Corridor issue is linked in the opinion of many observers here with the view that Polish foreign policy is turning towards France far faster than had been anticipated.

Should a reduction in corridor traffic continue in the summer, the German press considers that it will be necessary to develop sea and air services to East Prussia, thus making Germany independent of the corridor.

Marion Talley Signs for Film

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 6 (AP)—Marion Talley, Kansas City opera star, has been signed by Republic Studios for the lead in "My Old Kentucky Home," officials of the studio said yesterday. The picture was scheduled to go into production late this month.

Bennett Forces Weak as Ottawa Parliament Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 6—The eighteenth Parliament of Canada opened today with many interesting and some unique features.

Never since Confederation has a party been returned to power with such representation as now sits behind Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. In a House of 245 members, including the Speaker, the Liberal Government has 179 seats, against a combined opposition of 66, or a majority of 112. The previous Bennett Government had a majority of but 19 following the 1930 elections, replacing a King government which had less than half the total membership.

Bennett With Minority

R. B. Bennett, leader of the official opposition, with the largest minority group, has only 39 supporters, and can expect little sympathy from the 17 members of the Social Credit bloc or the seven members of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. The last will ally their strength with the four Independent Laborites, whose leader J. S. Woodsworth, is also president of the C. C. F., and with the one representative of the United Farmers of Ontario, Miss Agnes Macphail.

H. H. Stevens, the Conservative insurgent who figured so prominently in the elections with his new Reconstruction Party but failed to capture another seat, has declared his intention to continue single-handed his battle for industrial reform.

Mrs. George Black, wife of the former Speaker, who won the Yukon seat as an Independent Conservative, says she will be independent in fact as well as name.

Conservatives Rule Senate

Only in the Senate does the former power and prestige of the Conservatives shine undimmed. Here, out of a membership of 96, the Conservatives occupy 63 seats, and the Government forces, led by the veteran Raoul Dandurand, will have only 33 supporters. As, however, most of the legislation originates in the lower chamber and the upper has no power over money matters, this situation may at times embarrass the Government but can have little practical effect.

The usual ceremonial procedure was observed at the opening of Parliament, but unaccompanied by the glitter and color of official and military uniforms and gay silk dresses. Everyone wore signs of mourning for the late King, including Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor General, when he read the speech from the throne. The usual "drawing-room" on Saturday evening, with its "presentations" and other social events which have been inseparable from the opening, has of course been called off.

Before Lord Tweedsmuir arrived on Parliament Hill both houses had assembled and elected their respective Speakers. It is understood that the Speaker of the Senate will be Walter Edward Foster of New Brunswick, and of the Commons Pierre F. Casgrain, member for Charlevoix-Saguenay, Quebec.

Payless Paydays Irk Pittsburgh Councilmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6 — One month is about as long as any "city father" should work for nothing, in the opinion of seven members of the City Council here, who are preparing to institute mandamus proceedings against Mayor William N. McNair to compel him to sign warrants for their salaries. The Mayor decided a month ago that there really was no City Council, since, he held, that body had organized illegally.

Meanwhile the two new Councilmen, elected at an organization meeting which ignored the Mayor's prerogative to issue the call for special session to fill vacancies, are preparing their answers to quo warranto proceedings brought against them by Mr. McNair. They have until Feb. 10 to explain to the Common Pleas Court why they should be entitled to their seats in the Council.

League Sees U. S. Doubling Its Oil Shipments to Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 6—The possibility of sufficient United States supplies of oil to Italy has increased exactly in proportion as prospects of the early passing of the United States' neutrality bill have decreased, according to information before the Oil Sanctions Committee, which indicates that deliveries have more than doubled in the past few months.

Another fact which has been revealed, despite the fact that the committee is working in private, is that Venezuela alone could give Italy all the oil it needs, provided tankers are available. It is pointed out that Venezuelan oil is controlled by the United States and for this reason Venezuela is represented only by an observer.

Only Double Requirements

The third fact which has emerged is that while the estimates as to Italy's war requirements differ greatly it may be taken as a fact that with the reduction of domestic consumption and with the subtraction of long periods of inactivity during the rains, the requirements will not be more than double the former requirements.

On this basis it is regarded as certain that the cutting off of oil would not materially affect the situation before the rainy season begins and in some quarters it is even considered likely that Italy can carry on for at least a year, as far as oil is concerned.

Decisive in Long Run

From which the further deduction is made that as Italy is evidently preparing to continue the Ethiopian war for another year, the oil ban even at this late period might be decisive in the long run.

Officials of the League are quoted unofficially as stating that statistics in possession of the committee show that Italy's supplies would be exhausted within six or seven months if an air-tight embargo were placed.

The League's estimates have it that Italy is now consuming around 2,500,000 tons of oil annually as compared with 1,500,000 tons in normal times.

Rushing Oil to Italy

It is being stated that British tankers are taking oil to Italy and that Roumania, though foremost in advocating sanctions, is furnishing all it can. The argument is that unless and until everybody stops supplies it would be foolish to sacrifice trade.

But the answer is also heard that if it be a moral duty to withhold oil from Italy, each nation should fulfill that duty without regard to what others do.

As to the question whether Italy can find enough tankers to supplement its own, the League Committee at best can only guess.

Substitutes

As regards synthetic and substitute fuels there is considerable divergence of opinion. The French believe that they will strengthen considerably Italy's resistance to sanctions. The British think that the problem of substitutes has not yet been solved. Oil experts here are said generally to agree that substitutes have not yet been developed to the point where they are likely to menace the success of the proposed embargo.

Naturally the existence of a gateway into Italy through Austria with Germany also able to communicate by sea makes it easier to traffic through intermediaries.

Expect Oil Sanction

All these questions demand attention, but it should not be assumed that they negative the possibility of ... s still believe ... that the so-called oil embargo will ultimately be imposed. Significance is attached to the fact that attention has been paid here to certain legal matters, including the laws of blockade—not with the intention of declaring a blockade, but with a view to ascertaining precisely what steps can probably be taken without recourse to military measures.

In Italian quarters once more there is heard threats of resignation from the League if the oil embargo is decided upon and Italy's withdrawal from the task of European reconstruction.

Swedish Jail Terms Cut Drunken Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

CHARGES of driving when under the influence of alcohol in Sweden have been reduced 34 per cent during 1935, as a result of the law which makes imprisonment without the option of a fine the penalty for motorists convicted of this offense.

It is reported that the police only referred 159 cases to the law courts in 1935 compared with 214 during 1934. While they could escape with a fine, drivers did not seem to stop drinking, but now with the possibility of being put into prison if caught drunk at the wheel, they appear to be taking much greater care that they do not drink before driving.

Coast Guard Faces Cadet Reduction

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—A reduction "within the next year or two" in the number of cadets entering the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., is expected by Coast Guard officials.

The House Appropriations Committee recommended to the House yesterday the appropriation of $57,898 in excess of last year's appropriation for the payment of salaries to officers graduating this year from the academy. At the same time the committee made public testimony of coast guard officers showing graduating classes ranged between 25 and 30 each year.

"We shall cut down the entrance classes in the next year or two," Commander R. R. Waesche testified. "We are, however, urgently in need of officer personnel at this time. We need an average graduating class of 15 or 16 each year over a period of years to take care of resignations, deaths, and retirements for a commissioned officer strength of 588."

World's First Social Credit Legislature Opens in Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 6 — The first legislature in the world to be dominated by Social Credit opens its session here today under the premiership of William Aberhart, apostle of the new economic philosophy in Alberta.

Extraordinary interest is being taken in the event. It has become a happening of international importance because of its experimental features and its possible effect on future economic forces everywhere. Premier Aberhart himself has stated: "If Social Credit succeeds in Alberta, every province in Canada, if not every country in the world, will be tumbling over one another to get it for themselves."

Usual Ceremony

Nothing will be dropped from the usual pomp and ceremony of such events when the Alberta House is opened by W. L. Walsh, the Lieutenant-Governor.

Petitions had been sent to the Government asking that there be no military display and that the Social Credit Government establish a precedent of peacefulness in its first sessional ceremony. But Premier Aberhart, despite his advocacy of peace and good will from the platform of his Prophetic Bible Institute at Calgary and also at Edmonton, is a stickler for British institutions. He believes that all national functions should be carried out with due solemnity and full impressiveness. The militia will therefore line up as a guard of honor in front of the magnificent Parliament Buildings, when the lieutenant-governor drives up, and he will be attended by a troup of Royal Canadian Mounted Police and numerous military aides in bright uniforms and decorations. Guns will boom on Capitol Hill and the legislative chamber will be the scene of a brief but brilliant ceremony.

Program Awaited

People who are hoping that legislation establishing any of the features of Social Credit in detail during this session will be realized are likely to meet disappointment. The Government is not likely to do more in this direction than to pass "enabling legislation" that will make it possible for the new Social Credit era to be ushered in at the right time. In the first place it is not probable that any definite steps toward concrete legislation will be taken before the arrival of Maj. C. H. Douglas, Social Credit leader of London, Eng. Premier Aberhart stated this week that Major Douglas will not arrive until "immediately after the close of the session."

Trade Codes

Some legislation to enforce the trade codes that are proposed is expected to be enacted, but it is not likely even this will go so far as to establish the machinery for handling the "just price" of the Crediter philosophy. The whole theory and practice of Social Credit hangs together in a piece and it is not possible to put any one section into operation without its complementary feature. When the new economic system becomes law it will be as a complete entity and not a mutilated or partial system.

The legislation providing for the trade codes was passed in the last session of the Legislature, as one of the final acts of the U. F. A. Government before its defeat and the provisions of the Trades and Industry Act fit in well with the provisions for establishment of the "just price" in the Social Credit plan.

Waits on Financing

Some misunderstanding is abroad as to Premier Aberhart's statement that he wanted first to lay a sound foundation before putting Social Credit into law. The Premier has never said the new system must await the balancing of the budget, but he has said it must await steps to secure a sound financial basis for the Province's affairs. That doesn't mean the budget must be balanced, but simply action that will ultimately result in a balanced budget must be taken. Social Credit need must be delayed until the accomplished aim.

New School System

The Premier's projected reforms in the educational system of the province will be one of the things to occupy the members. This forecasts a new order of things in the shools of the province, especially in administrative matters. The creation of 43 or 45 large school areas under a board of directors and with a superintendent is included in the Premier's plan. The old school boards in municipal districts will be retained, but only in an advisory capacity. The aim is to provide education in rural schools equal to that under the urban school boards.

It is not likely to be a lengthy session owing to the Government's desire to cut down the cost of the session. And also it is not likely to be a long session because the house is composed of one party, with the exception of five Liberals and two Conservatives who form the official opposition.

This year, unless the Social Credit members are as talkative as their U. F. A. predecessors, the debates will be cut down to the minimum of time. Premier Aberhart promises to see that this is done. Certainly the opposition of seven members will have to be very talkative if they keep the house delayed. Some of them are inclined to be long-winded, but not equal to the kind of filibustering that would be required to hold up the session to the same length as was done last year.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Coming of Mikhail Loring

A Knollslea Hall Story

By **Millicent Taylor**

Part One

THE coming of Mikhail Loring is a story Knollslea girls never weary of telling upon themselves—or laughing over, for that matter.

As Bunny Marsh said, "It is just too absurd that such a thing could happen anyway in a modern school like Knollslea, where most of us have been to concerts and seen famous musicians." Of course, if Louise and Pet Fraser had not acted so ridiculously silly and romantic—but you will want to begin at the beginning.

It was a stormy winter afternoon, the last day of midyear examinations. Most of the girls had finished, and the Juniors were serving tea—it was really cocoa—in the sitting room on their floor, their guests being a motley of several freshmen, two sophomores and a senior, who had distributed themselves among cushions and on the rugs. Suddenly Louise Carr and Pet Fraser dashed in, their faces flushed with excitement.

"Enter Queen Louise and La Marquise de Pet," quoth Judy, noting their evident air of drama. "Tell us of the night, watchmen. What news?" and she stuffed cheese crackers into their mouths.

"Don't we look as if we had something to tell?" breathed Pet as soon as she could.

Astonishing News

"And have we!" added Louise. "It's about the new girls."

After midyears Knollslea usually gets a scattered handful of "new girls" and speculation concerning them each year runs high.

"Our favorite indoor sport," laughed Helen Morton. "And it's always the same. There's a Mary, and a Betty, and a Barbara and a Helen. One has never been away before, and one is transferring from Howlers Institute—"

"There are five," interrupted Louise. "Somebody named Janet and somebody named Flora, and two others whose names I don't know. But most of all there is somebody named Mikhail." (She pronounced it with a long i.)

"Marvelous!" exclaimed Judy with twinkle in her keen blue eyes. "Why 'most of all'?" asked Bunny seriously, from her seat in front of the fire.

"Mikhail Loring—girls, it's THE Mikhail Loring!"

A respectful silence. Then the irrepressible Judy:

"Somebody named Judy. THE Judith Hart. Lou, you might as well take a clean breast of it. Who *is* Mikhail Loring?"

"Judy, you can't be so ignorant!" exclaimed both Lou and Pet, horrified.

"I can if I must."

"Well, I mean, you've probably just forgotten. And you who live abroad too! Girls, Mikhail Loring is a violinist. Famous, I mean. She's played in all the capitals of Europe, or something like that, and she's going to be a Knollslea girl, just like us. Isn't it marvelous?"

Judy Has Misgivings

Pet had achieved the dramatic climax she yearned for. Bursts of comment went off like small firecrackers.

"What will it be like to have a famous violinist with us," asked Betty Ellen, awed.

"Flapping down the corridors in nervous roommate's bedroom slippers, and throwing all our bath schedules out by being late to hers," put in Judy. "I hope she can write better than the masses here assembled. I need her for the Weekly Squawk." Judy was founder and editor of the school paper, a racy sheet that changed its name almost as often as it was printed.

"You just *would* go and spoil it," laughed Puppence, softly, her adoring eyes lingering upon the girl she loved most among the upper classmen. "Pet, what does she look like. Do you know?"

"Will she be dreamy and absent minded, like Franz Schubert—or was it Schumann?" asked Marilyn rapturously.

"Do you think she'll play by the hour and forget all about time?" added Connie, her eyes shining.

"Forget time? I *told* you she'd ball up our bath schedules," whispered Judy. But the group scarcely heard her. "Would the violinist have a maid?" "Would her fingers be insured?" "Would she act 'high hat'?" the romanticists asked one another.

"But Yehudi What's-his-name is just a jolly normal boy," Judy suggested in a final effort to bring them back to normal. "And his sisters, too. They're all famous." She grinned across the room at Bunny, then ruffled the bright hair of little Tuppence. "I won't say anything more. Probably your Mikhail is temperamental, with a mop of black hair and flashing eyes. Probably she'll play all night to the moon. Anyway, it will be fun having her."

An Engaging Newcomer

That Friday the school had a week-end vacation, for which there was a general exodus, those living too far away to go home being invited to the homes of those who lived nearer. And if there was suppressed excitement when the girls reassembled at dinner the first evening of the new term, it was not a little due to the romantic stories that had sifted from one group to another at the week-end house parties. "Where was Mikhail Loring?" everyone was asking.

"Only three girls accounted for," Judy reported, from her place at the table. "One tall pale one with mouse-colored hair. Name of Janet. One dark haired short one. No name as yet. And there's the third—that good looking one with the engaging grin and the coppery coronation braid, also no name, but she looks like a candidate for your basketball squad, Bunns."

"That's what I thought," said Bunny. "I'll wager she'll make a fine guard. But where is the musician?"

"Late, I guess. Too bad for the romantics. Also augurs ill for our bath schedules," laughed Judy.

As they went out, she and Bunny waylaid the auburn haired new girl, who with the others had sat at the guest table with Miss Page and the Senior president.

"You look as if you'd like basketball," said Bunny, introducing herself.

"Oh I do" the new girl replied eagerly. "You are the Junior captain. I had you pointed out to me."

"Have you seen the gym?"

Discussing the Musician

"No. But I'd love to." So Judy and Bunny took the newcomer to view its wonders. "Is there skiing?" they were asked. "And tobogganing, too? How grand. I know I'm going to love it."

"We didn't get your name," said Judy, liking this girl.

"It's a funny one. Call me Mitka. How many new girls are there?"

"Supposed to be five," said Bunny. "Flora and you and the other one at dinner."

"A Winifred Hall."

"Plus another unknown who hasn't arrived. And the Wonder of Wonders."

"Who's that?" asked Mitka with a spontaneous laugh.

"The famous musician," said Judy in mock solemnity. "Ask anyone. The whole school is agog over her. Mikkail Loring. 'THE Mikhail Loring,' I was told. She is probably shy and retiring, and all this burning of incense and polishing of loving cups will be too awful for her."

"How terrible funny," Mitka said. Then laughed again. "But, oh, how even worse if she's conceited and expects the adoration. How did it start?"

By this time they were sitting in a companionable row on the edge of the gym stage, and the girls told her the whole story.

Mitka listened with amusement, that was, at the same time oddly thoughtful. Suddenly she jumped up. "Horrors," she exclaimed. "I forgot. I've got to go to the Headmistress at 7:30. That's now, isn't it? I'd better run. Thanks worlds, and may I come in and see you later? Upstairs?"

"Peach of a girl," was Judy's comment, as she and Bunny followed more slowly.

"Quick thinker and a good build. She ought to play decent basketball," added Bunny, "and goodness knows, the Juniors need her."

[To be concluded next Thursday]

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Mikhail Loring Is a Violinist—Famous, I Mean—and She Is Going to Be a Knollslea Girl, Just Like Us"

The Week End at the Lodge

By **Lilyan H. Moseley**

Anne Bradshaw was entertaining a party of her friends at a winter camping week end in the first part of our story, published last Thursday. After two days of pleasant hiking and other sports, the girls were having a farewell skating meet when Anne heard the excited barking of Laddie, a collie which belonged to Mr. Treadwell, the caretaker. Looking in Laddie's direction, she saw three-year-old Tommy Treadwell on the frozen pond, sliding toward an open spot where the water sparkled in the sunshine.

Part Two

"WHAT shall we do, what shall we do?" asked Sylvia quickly. Anne seemed to hear some one saying to her, "Out of the way. Get yourself out of the way." And then with the rhythm of a pendulum her own thoughts responded: "For-get your-self, for-get your-self!"

Already Cousin Kit had taken command. "He'll be all right," she said confidently. "Go up to the house and get Gilbert," she called to Madeleine Richmond who hurried away at once on the errand. "Now, we'll make ourselves into a rescue party."

"Oh, Tommy," she called pleasantly to the child. "Laddie wants you. He's talking to you. Don't you hear him?"

Slowly the tiny figure turned from his sliding and, as if held by the idea, stood watching the collie dog that was still dashing back and forth whining and barking.

"I'll go first," volunteered Anne. "I'm light."

"All right." Again Cousin Kit nodded.

The Human Chain

Without loss of time, she directed Anne and Sylvia to venture out a few yards on the ice and then to lie down flat on their faces. In the meantime, she took off her own belt and, knotting it firmly round a tree at the edge of the pond, hooked her arm through the loop and braced her feet firmly.

All the girls were gradually crawling forward now in a long chain, each lying flat and grasping the foot of the girl ahead. Suddenly there was an ominous crack.

"Stop," called Cousin Kit. Then after a moment, "All right."

"Forget yourself, for-get your-self," Anne's thoughts kept on saying.

Inch by inch, they crept over the ice. As if amused at a game played for his benefit, Tommy ran toward them a few steps and then stopped again to watch. Nearer and nearer they advanced until Anne was only a few feet from the child. The open spot seemed perilously close.

"Come on, Tommy," she said. "Don't you want to come with us?" She leaned on one elbow and stretched out the other hand. "Sit down and we'll give you a slide. Come along."

"Yes," gurgled Tommy. "Give Tommy slide, give Tommy nice slide."

Laddie's Delight

Anne clasped both arms about the sturdy little figure. "Ready!" she shouted back. "Pull, Cousin Kit, and everybody hold tight."

Slowly the human chain tightened as everybody began squirming and wriggling backward, until Cousin Kit drew Elsie Lyman, the girl next to her, off the ice and then gave her hand to Leslie Blanchard.

At last Anne and Sylvia were able to stand erect and escort Tommy to shore, much to the delight of Laddie who ran about, his plumed tail high in the air and his eyes shining with joy.

"He thinks he did it," laughed Cousin Kit.

"He told us about it anyway," answered Anne.

Just at this moment there was a shout from the direction of the house and Gilbert came running toward them with a ladder which he had brought from the garage.

"Are you all right?" he asked anxiously. "Madeleine couldn't find me at first. Mother's gone to town to meet Father and I was down in the cellar cleaning out the furnace."

Anne gave a shout of laughter. "You'd better take Tommy home for us. He must have run away."

"Yes," said Cousin Kit. "Here he is." And Tommy, still demanding another slide, was borne away on Gilbert's shoulder, with Laddie cutting circles about them.

"Let's go in," said Cousin Kit. "It's just about time for luncheon."

Packing Up

But the fun was not all over. There was still time for a last walk around the pond. After that came the excitement of packing up and of driving off in the station wagon with Cousin Kit, while Anne waved good-by from the doorway of the Lodge.

On the way to the train they met Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, who stopped to chat a few moments. The girls told them about Tommy's escapade and enjoyed their warm expressions of approval at the promptness of his rescuers. And thus it happened that half an hour later, while Anne was still tidying up the living room at the Lodge, she was surprised to see her father enter quietly.

"What's this I hear?" he asked. "There seems to be a quick thinker in this family."

"Oh, did they tell you about Tommy?" said Anne. "I didn't do much. All the others were back of me. Something in my thoughts kept telling me to forget myself and to go ahead. So I went ahead and then it all came out all right. That's all. Everybody helped."

[The End]

Humor and Drama on the Screen

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Chatterbox—This picture is a light comedy of rural life with Anne Shirley as a girl ambitious to go on the stage. She finds herself unsuited to such a career and happiness comes to her in the surroundings she once disdained. Phillips Holmes, Edward Ellis, Granville Bates and Margaret Hamilton are in the cast.

The Ghost Goes West—A most pleasant satirical mystery story is told in this film. It was produced in England under the witty direction of René Clair. Romance, fun and adventure, accompanying the transference to America of a Scottish castle purchased by a chain store magnate, make lively entertainment. Robert Donat plays a dual role with dash and humor. The cast includes Eugene Pallette, Jean Parker, Morton Selten and Hay Petrie.

Rose Marie—The romantic leads of "Naughty Marietta" are linked again, in this picture, in a story of the Canadian mountain and lake country, with Jeanette MacDonald as an opera singer in search of her renegade brother, and Nelson Eddy as an officer of the mounted police who must arrest him. Much of the action passes in the picturesque out-of-doors. Numerous passages of solo, duet and chorus singing of the melodies used in the stage presentation are here again presented.

Rose of the Rancho—Although the styles of German musical film and western film melodrama do not blend completely in this picture, it remains a pleasant romantic and melodic entertainment. The story is based upon the conflicts between the California land-grabbers and the residents of Spanish descent in the mid-nineteenth century. Gladys Swarthout, Charles Bickford, John Boles, Charlotte Granville are in the cast.

(This guide is published on this page on the first Thursday of each month.)

The Stamp Corner

A Royal Stamp Collection

By **Frank L. Wilson**

THE portrait of His Majesty, the late King George V of England, appears on more postage stamps, perhaps, than that of any other personage. The first stamp on which the portrait of King George appeared after his accession to the throne was the 15c value of the Newfoundland Guy Commemorative set issued in 1910.

Since that time many collectors have formed beautiful collections of these Georgian stamps. The Silver Jubilee stamps of 1935, of which there were 249 varieties from 62 different countries, on most of which a likeness of the King was incorporated in the design, popularized the collecting of these Georgian stamps more than ever.

The philatelic history of the Georgian Period has been a succession of outstanding events. New colonies have been born and each has had its separate distinctive issues of stamps. Anniversary and commemorative issues depicting intimate scenes of the colonies have appeared and been acclaimed as works of art. Interest in stamp collecting through this period has increased greatly and is still growing.

An Unusual Collection

King George V's own stamp collection is, possibly, the finest of its kind in the world. It is composed chiefly of the postal issues of Great Britain, the British Colonies and Dominions and includes a great many essays, proofs and uncut sheets of stamps.

The collection requires over 200 albums to house it and these albums are all bound in red morocco. Not only was King George's collection artistically assembled but the King himself was a true philatelist and could discuss his rare stamps with the experts.

King George's interest in stamp collecting began when he was a boy and continued throughout his life. During his duties as a midshipman on H. M. S. Bacchante he visited many of the colonies and secured numbers of their stamps for his growing collection. While Duke of York he joined the Royal Philatelic Society of London and took an active interest in its affairs. Three years later, in 1896, he was elected president of the society and served his term of office faithfully. After his accession to the throne he became the Royal Patron of the society and in several instances has shown part of his collection before its members.

New Foreign Issues

The arrival of the new year in the land of cherry blossoms is heralded by a deluge of greeting cards resembling in many ways our own exchange of Christmas cards. This custom is growing more popular each year and to encourage the early mailing of these cards the Japanese Government has issued a special stamp of the inland postal card rate under the name of 'Nenga-yo-Yubin Kitte" or New Year stamp.

This stamp is put on sale each year about Dec 1 and its use is limited only to New Year cards up to Jan. 1 when it may be used on other mail. The central subject of the stamp is a view of Mount Fuji from the original painting by Kazan Watanabe. The border design is in the "Genroku" pattern, standing for symbols of the New Year with a combination of the Shochiku-bai or pine, bamboo and plum-blossom.

Argentine Republic—In 1933 the Falkland Islands issued a beautiful set of stamps picturing life and scenes on and around the islands. One of these stamps shows a map of the islands which lie about 300 miles east of the southern tip of South America. These islands have been under the rule and protection of Great Britain for over 100 years. Argentine Republic has laid claim of ownership to the islands, although they have been under British possession for so long, and recently issued a 1-peso stamp showing a map of South America with the Falkland Islands indicated as part of the Argentine Republic.

Chile—To commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Chile by Diego de Almagro in 1536, that country has issued a set of 12 postage stamps. On the 5c value is portrayed the Desert of Atacama, on the 10c, fishing boats; the 20c, the palm tree at Ocoa; the 25c, sheep; the 30c, a mining scene; the 40c, a forest; the 50c, the Port of Lota; the 1 peso, Port of Valparaiso; the 1.20 pesos, Mt. Puntiagudo; the 2 pesos, a portrait of Diego de Almagro, the 5 pesos, grazing cattle and the 10 pesos a mechanical shovel.

Top Row—(Left) Stamp With Portrait of Diego de Almagro, Commemorating the 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of Chile; (Right) Japan's New Year Stamp. Center (Left) and Bottom—New Liechtenstein Issues, Showing Mountain Scenes. Center (Right)—Newfoundland Stamp (1910), First Issue to Show Portrait of King George V After His Accession to the Throne

Liechtenstein—A new pictorial set has been issued by the principality of Liechtenstein. On this set are shown beautiful scenes taken amid the picturesque mountain peaks that lie to the south of Lake Constance between Austria and Switzerland.

New United States Stamps

A new 16c air-mail special-delivery stamp will be issued by the United States Government on Feb. 10 to replace the present blue 16c stamp. The new stamp will be in two colors. The center design showing the great seal is to be in blue and the border in red. Washington, D. C. will have exclusive first-day sale Feb. 10, with general sale at other post offices throughout the country on the following day or as soon thereafter as distribution will permit.

On March 2, the new 3c Texas Tercentenary Commemorative will go on sale at Gonzales, Texas. The new stamp will be the same size as our current special delivery stamp, and its color will be purple. A portrait of Sam Houston, who worked untiringly to bring the former Republic of Texas into the Union, will appear on the left side of the design. A portrait of Stephen F. Austin, who by attracting large numbers of American colonists into that region while was still a province of New Spain earned the name "Father of Texas," will be on the right. The Alamo, one of the State's historic buildings, will be shown in the lower part of the central design.

Collectors who desire first-day covers of either the 16c special delivery air mail or the 3c Texas Commemorative may send a maximum of 10 covers each to the postmaster at Washington, D. C., or at Gonzales, Texas, enclosing a money order or coin for the amount of postage required.

A Book About Stamps

An interesting Book on Twentieth Century United States Postage Stamps was published recently. Volume III of the "United States Stamps of the Twentieth Century," by Max G. Johl, published by H. L. Lindquist, New York. $3.50.

The author has treated in a most thorough manner the postal issues from 1922 to date, the Parcel Post issues and Airmail issues. Major and minor varieties have been described and explained, and nearly all illustrated.

A complete story of the airmails has been written around the various airmail stamps and the flights that opened up the vast vista of the present-day airmail system in the United States. Original drawings used by the department in selecting the designs for the stamps have been reproduced, many for the first time.

There is also an article on the printing of United States stamps with views of the large stamp printing and perforating machines used by the Government at Washington, a listing of the various engravers making the plates from which the stamps are printed, and the plate layouts.

STAMP WINDOW

TWO FINE AIRMAIL TRIANGLES—Iceland triangle and new Bi-colored Mozambique triangle, with fine packet including Ubanci, Chad, Gabon, Inini, St. Pierre, Togo, Senegal, savages, ships and animal stamps. Only 5c to approval applicants. POTOMAC STAMP CO., Dept. 1282, Washington, D. C.

TRIANGLES—New Bi-Colored Mozambique airmail; Bolivia and Guatemala triangles, smallest in the world; and the attractive Costa Rica triangle. All four "hard-to-get" triangles for only 5c to approval applicants. ARLINGTON STAMP CO., Dept. 1282, Bethesda, Md.

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Snowy Morning

No summer day held stranger blossoming
Than this brief hour, whose fair branches bloom
With petals frailer than the dogwood wears
Or April weaves upon her emerald loom.

These crystal flowers linger but a day,
Yet leave no trace of passing on the ground;
No withered velvet to remind the sight
Of beauty that a fairer season crowned.

Within a span whose boundary is a night,
Loveliness walks—a queen in shimmering white.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE

Meet Your Neighbors

UNIQUE in world journalism, the Monitor is made, not for the residents of one city or one state or even of one country—but for the people of every country. The world is its field. Yesterday's Magazine Section illustrated that, for it contained well-informed articles about Brazil, the Shetland Islands, and Ethiopia, as well as about refugees from Germany who must find new homes somewhere on the globe.

Next week's Magazine Section will carry readers to far-off northern India and to the former German colonies in various parts of the world. More than that, it will present an article of real importance to persons who like to think of themselves as broadminded and cosmopolitan in outlook. Called "Friends and Barbarians," it will discuss the curious tendency of many otherwise intelligent persons to look with distrust upon "foreigners" simply because they are superficially different.

The Walls Along The Lanes

Behind the walls of England
So stony-built and high,
The gardens bright of England
Go marching hiddenly.

And all the homes of England,
From cottage-thatch to hall,
Are hid in absolute reserve
Behind their ivied wall.

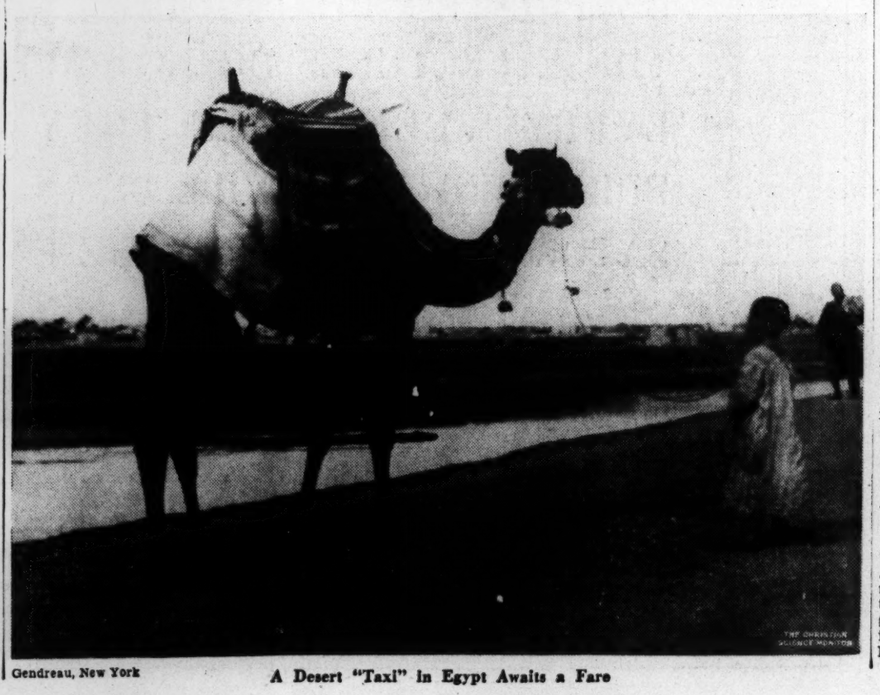
And oh the loves of England
So steadfast, just and true
These all within the English wall
Are hid from stranger's view.

But once let love invite you
Within those walls to come—
It lavishes upon you
The deeps of English "home."

The rich age-old traditions
Still lit with living fires;
And loves all set to music
In happy parish choirs—

All these they bring before you
And spend them in your sight,
Till all the loves of all the world
Seem less than these in might.

CAROLINE DALE SNEDEKER



Gendreau, New York

A Desert "Taxi" in Egypt Awaits a Fare

Yes THEY LIKE IT

. . . Little folks are fond of Revelation; the aftertaste is quite refreshing. Keeps teeth bright and clean and is beneficial for brushing the gums. Drucker's Revelation Tooth Powder has grown steadily more popular for 30 years. Sold in two sizes: 35c and the 50c economy size.

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SAN FRANCISCO

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

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—R. DOUGLAS STUART
Vice President,
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"The persons who consume are as important as the person who purchases. Newspapers give us direct access to all members of the family."

R. DOUGLAS STUART

The Night Train

I HAVE been sitting up late, reading and writing, and now it is time to go to bed; for I have to be up early tomorrow. Quite time indeed! Is not that the whistle of the midnight train to New York?

Will the whistle of a train at night ever lose its magic to roll back the years for me?

Never in the stillness do I hear the rumble of the wheels and the whistle of the engine but, suddenly, I am once more a little girl, curling down in bed, in the top room of an old country-house as the nine o'clock train from Dublin rumbles across the bridge into the station, whistling as it goes. It is two miles away, across the lough, but I can hear it quite plainly through the quiet night.

Papa is on that train, coming all the way from London, but it was too late for me to sit up. Tom, the coachman, will be waiting at the station with the car—it won't be long now.

* * *

WHAT MAGIC IN an engine's whistle! My surroundings have quite vanished. I am again a little girl in a dimly lit room, who is going to play her favorite dream now. The room becomes a tiny one at the top of a tall tower and I look out in the moonlight to see against the snow the black form of a wolf. Summer or winter, in the play-dream snow is always on the ground, perhaps because I so seldom see snow. The thicket in the field, which is an enchanted palace in the day-time, has turned into a dark fir wood now—a fir wood which marches in gloomy splendor around the tower while beyond lie the limitless snowy steppes of a fairy Russia. I curl deeper in the pillows and sigh deliciously.

* * *

PAPA HAS COME! I can hear the crunch of wheels on the gravel. Then the door opens and I can almost feel the cool air on my face. There is low laughter and the sound of kisses from Mama and Jim. Delia, so neat in cap and apron, has taken Papa's coat and Mama says: "Delia, tell Mary the Master is here." And to Papa: "Come in to the warm fire."

I know quite well how warm the fire is. Mama has been making it up gently for the last half hour; and just before Papa came, she gave it the ultimate poke so that it is now rollicking up the chimney.

"How glad I am to be home! How are you, dear? How are the children? Did Mark bring the letters from the office?"

I know it all off by heart. I cannot hear it three flights up, but I know. Now Delia has brought in supper; she has come out and closed the door behind her and her steps have faded away to the kitchen. Oh, heavy door, closing in warmth and light and laughter, and leaving me shut out indeed!

I am drowsy now. Papa is putting on his slippers, all warm and toasted. I am not there to help him. Brother Jim has come out whistling, and Mama has called something, probably, "Don't wake baby!" Baby! Why should baby have all the attention? Jim has gone into his room and banged the door. I remember Jim's room—such a funny smell, all linseed oil and cricket bats and dubbin for boots. No matter how you open the windows, it always smells the same. It smells just like the harness room, but Jim doesn't seem to mind. Baby is fast asleep in her cot. Won't I have a lot to tell her in the morning.

"I heard Papa come in awfully late last night when you were asleep." Poor baby! Always too young; but, still, she does get too much attention. Is Papa unpacking the presents? The last time I got a dictionary with a shiny patent cover. It is very important to have a dictionary all to myself. It shows I am growing up; but somehow I hope that this time it won't be a useful present. Perhaps I can keep awake till they come up to bed; the boarding always creaks—

* * *

THE TRAIN HAS backed, clanking, into a siding away across two miles of water: a late cart clatters home in the quiet night. But I do not hear. I do not know that Papa and Mama have tip-toed into the room. Mama has stooped to tuck the blanket around baby; Papa has put such a gentle finger through one of my curls as it lies on the pillow. They have tip-toed out again to the room across the landing. The boarding creaks a little as I knew that it would. I am fast asleep.

J. S.

Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TWO DUCKS, PROBABLY BY MANSUR: *An Indian Mughal Painting of the Early Seventeenth Century*

WHETHER portraying man or blossom or bird, the Mughal artist sought to derive the characterizing lineaments. His pictures are considered the most naturalistic, for hitherto Indian painters had striven for features other than likeness; they portrayed moods, states of mind, symbols of belief.

These "Two Ducks" reveal the fine perceptions of Mughal painters, their capacity to discern the few qualifying lines which establish the difference in shape, bulk, bearing of ducks from other birds. Without being too emphatic, the artist shapes the bills, the webbed feet, the tails with unmistakable accuracy. He indicates the lines of plumage, the gradations of tone, the contrasts. The characterization is so definite that these ducks may be identified by people of any land, of any time. No eccentricity of pattern, no latent mysticism obscures the presentation.

D. A.

To an Unknown Neighbor Practicing Classical Music

IF SOME day I should meet you on the street,
I should not know you, could not say to you,
"I thank you, sir, for your good offices,
For filling the air about me with these rich
And rounded melodies; for in these days
So much seems discord to the usual ear,
Raucous and boisterous, without regard
For the old, comforting rules of harmony."

I like experiment and would encourage
Those who seek out new paths in any art.
I hope to learn the way great harmonies
May come from lesser discords, hope some day
To hear the music the composer hears
Who piles up notes of fury on each other,
Stretching our patience like a silver string
On one of his own instruments until
It almost breaks, who gathers notes together
Noisily, multitudinously like storms
But at the last
Resolves them into beauty.

I like experiments, would not cry down
The new; yet I like much the old,
The tried-out paths of music, kind to the ear
Which knows and loves them. They are not always simple,
Sometimes are intricate but, being familiar,
They seem all ordered, quiet and beautiful.

I move about my house as though on wings.
My once-monotonous tasks are glorified,
Done to the rhythm of the old-time masters.

I thank you, sir, for your good offices.

MARJORIE KNAPP

When American Barques Girdled the World

THE 1830's and 1840's were the golden age of the American merchant marine, the earlier decade speeding up perceptibly like a sound ship before a favourable, ever-increasing breeze into the full-tide prosperity of the later. . . . The foreign trade of New England was in those years at its height, fifteen hundred ships arriving annually at Boston, an average of four for each day, and taking their places in the crowded harbour or along the congested waterfront with easy nonchalance whether they came from Sumatra or Stockholm, Calcutta or Rio. And although Salem as a port now languished in comparison, after a maritime glory which had made her seem the world itself to the natives of the South Seas, although her most successful merchants were moving to Boston and those remaining at home were putting their money into the new shoe factories, she, together with Newburyport and Marblehead, Lowell and Lawrence, contributed her less romantic but quite as necessary share to this glorious era of enterprise by supplying boots and shoes and cottons for the markets of the world.

The good master of a good ship in those years had only to choose the voyage and port he desired from those offered by a score of busy firms. There was the traffic in hides with Mexican California which had come to take the place of the trade in Northwest furs. For hides there were no years like the thirties, as Dana has well told. Maine and Massachusetts ships anchored by hundreds off Santa Barbara and San Diego, swaying in the long Pacific swell, while sailors brought the cured hides from the salt-vats and loaded them into the long-boats just beyond the breakers. The cabins of these ships which had weathered the Horn were fitted up as shops, their cargoes on display as wares for which Mexican señoras bargained, paying fabulous sums for Lowell cotton prints, Boston gloves and underwear, needles and thread, bonbons and parasols, and Massachusetts shoes made out of California leather. There was the growing South American trade as well, ships loading for Rio and Buenos Aires with Maine pine boards for firewood, with boots and shoes, and every conceivable notion that might compete favourably with goods sent thither in British bottoms. These ships brought back hundreds of thousands of hides from Montevideo and Buenos Aires, wool and hair, sheepskins and tallow from the River Plate. Nor was Central America to be despised. Its coast was a haven, after the danger from Caribbean pirates had been weathered, for the small New England brigs and schooners which left their multifarious gimcracks in return for goatskins and tropical woods and cochineal, the last of which coloured the frosting of the cakes on many a church-supper table in isolated New England and lent new spice to cooking as a fine art. . . .

As less tangible but perhaps more lasting cargo these small, adventurous barques brought back to New England the memory of Rhodes and Cyprus, Patmos and Samos, their angular outlines softened and made lovely by the luminous haze of the Ægean, their mountains of sheer rock rising from sapphire or opalescent water. Such memory and such knowledge, brought homeward as it was from perhaps as complete a cross section of society as it was possible to obtain into another as complete, lent to New England a hundred years ago a subtle dignity and culture that has by no means passed away. The young supercargoes of the Mediterranean and Ægean trade, fresh from Harvard as they often were, felt their classical learning assume a light as clear as that which bathed the islands and peninsulas of its own home. And boys in their teens, mingling in the fo'c'sle from every sort of home America could produce, looked upon the barren, precipitous slopes of Patmos and wrote to their Bible-reading mothers and grandmothers that even they had seen the place of the Apostle's vision.—From "Silas Crockett," by MARY ELLEN CHASE. (New York: Macmillan.)

Gardens for Winter

I DO hold it, in the royal ordering of gardens, there ought to be gardens for all the months of the year, in which, severally, things of beauty may be then in season. For December and January and the latter part of November, you must take such things as are green all winter; holly; ivy; bays; juniper; cypress trees; yew; pine-apple-trees; fir-trees; rosemary; lavender; periwinkle, the white, the purple, and the blue; germander; flags; orange-trees; lemon-trees and myrtles, if they be stoved; and sweet marjoram, warm set. There followeth, for the latter part of January and February, the mezereon tree, which then blossoms; crocus vernus, both the yellow and the gray; primroses; anemones; the early tulipps; hyacinthus orientalis; chamairis; fritillaria.—From "Of Gardens," by FRANCIS BACON.

The Fiery Furnace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a story recorded in the third chapter of Daniel which is loved by all students of the Bible because it reveals the power of God to save from the fury of hatred all those who have the "mind . . . which was also in Christ Jesus." Three Hebrew captives, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, refused to worship the golden image set up by Nebuchadnezzar, and, when arrested and told that they must obey the edict or be thrown into a fiery furnace, they replied to the king that their God was able to save them.

These men refused to allow fear, resentment, self-pity, or despair to enter their thought when confronted with the machinations of the Chaldeans who were moved by jealousy. They refused to obey the king's edict in reference to worship, even though they faced his anger and threat of punishment. They worshiped God, Spirit, and refused to bow down to the idolatrous worship of gold or any other material thing.

When the punishment was carried out, they kept their faith, courage, convictions, equanimity of spirit, and loyalty to God, which the destroying fire could not touch. And their mental hold upon the understanding that God protects His children was so strong that their bonds were loosed and they walked unharmed in the furnace. These Hebrew men recognized the Christ long before Jesus appeared in the world, who, in speaking of the Christliness of his nature declared, "Before Abraham was, I am" (John 8:58). Their thought was so imbued with the presence of God's saving power that there appeared walking with them one whose form was "like the Son of God."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, passed through many fiery trials in her unselfish effort to restate the Christianity of Jesus with such lucidity that mankind could utilize its teachings to gain salvation from ills of every nature. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science textbook (p. 586), she defines "fire" as "fear; remorse; lust; hatred; destruction; affliction purifying and elevating man." In the light of this definition, we realize that our faith in God, our reliance on Truth, and our spiritual work for our own and others' welfare often may be tried as by fire. We are called upon to overcome fear or remorse, and to bring ourselves unscathed through experiences in which lust and hatred plot our destruction or the annihilation of the good works we accomplish through spiritual means. As Paul declared (I Corinthians 3:13), "Every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is."

If we, like those Hebrew captives maintain our dependence upon God with purity of thought, we shall be assured of the presence of the Christ. Our fetters will fall, and we shall step forth from every fiery trial purified and unharmed. Others will recognize the truth upon which we lean, even as did Nebuchadnezzar when he beheld the saving power which protected the three Hebrews.

If, in looking back upon an experience, we do so not to remember its severity, but rather to rejoice in our deliverance therefrom, we shall have no aftereffects—no "smell of fire" upon us. Nahum admonishes us (1:9), "What do ye imagine against the Lord? he will make an utter end: affliction shall not rise up the second time." Holding persecutions and afflictions as real, and to be sorrowfully recalled, thereby causing them to "rise up the second time," is imagining a vain thing against the Lord. But making an utter end of the belief that hatred can harm Love's witness, and remembering only the victory of Truth over error in the fiery or afflictive experience, this will be found "purified and elevating man." The Hebrews who trusted in God were promoted to higher positions in the kingdom. Can we doubt that we, too, shall have our just reward?

Little children in the Christian Science Sunday School are taught the Bible stories, and they often grasp their spiritual truths, which act with saving power to deliver them, in experiences that try their pure faith. A tiny girl who was making a long train trip with her mother became quite ill with fever. When asked what she wished to have read to her from the Bible, she replied, "The story of the men in the fiery furnace." We do not know what angel message had been whispered into her consciousness endearing this story to her, but she aroused from her listlessness, gave attention to the reading, and then as if stepping forth from a fiery furnace with no "smell of fire" upon her, she slipped down from the seat and began playing in the aisle of the car instantaneously and completely healed. The saving power of the Christ had again been demonstrated. And who shall say that this healing was not recognized by some latter-day observer who may have acknowledged God because of this proof?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ПЕЧЬ, РАСКАЛЕННАЯ ОГНЕМ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В ТРЕТЬЕЙ главе книги пророка Даниила имеется рассказ, который стал дорог всем изучающим Библию, ибо из него явствует, что Бог может спасти от яростной ненависти всех, в ком "те-же чувствования, что и во Христе Иисусе." Три пленных Иудея, Седрах, Мисах и Авденаго отказались поклоняться золотому истукану, выставленному Навуходоносором. Когда их арестовали, им было сказано, что либо они будут повиноваться указу, либо будут брошены в печь, раскаленную огнем. На это они ответили царю, что их Бог может их спасти.

Чувство страха, обиды, самосожаления или отчаяния не было допущено этими людьми в их сознание в то время, как им пришлось столкнуться с кознями, движимых завистью Халдеев. Они отказались повиноваться царскому указу, не смотря на ожидавший их гнев царя и на угрозу наказания. Они поклонялись Богу, Духу и отказались подчиниться идолопоклоннического служению золоту или другим вещественным предметам.

Когда наказание было приведено в исполнение, они сохранили свою веру, свое мужество, свои убеждения, душевное спокойствие и верность Богу, сохранили все то, чего не мог коснуться разрушительный огонь. В своих мыслях они так стойко держались своего понимания о Боге, охраняющем Своих детей, что с них спали оковы и они стали свободно двигаться в печи. Эти Еврейские мужи узнали Христа задолго до того, как, на земле появился Иисус, который возвестил, говоря о своей Христовой сущности: "Прежде нежели был Авраам, Я есмь" (Иоанн 8:58). Мысли этих людей были настолько проникнуты сознанием присутствия силы Бога, что вместе с ними стал ходить среди огня некто другой, кто был "подобен Сыну Божию."

Мэри Бэкер Эди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки прошла через горнило испытаний в то время, как она бескорыстно старалась восстановить Христианство Иисуса и сделать его настолько понятным, чтобы человечество получило возможность пользоваться Христианским учением для своего избавления от всех зол. В "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Стр. 586) она дает слову "огонь" следующее толкование: "страх; угрызения совести; вожделение; ненависть; разрушение; горе очищающее и облагораживающее человека." В свете этого толкования мы видим, что вера наша в Бога может подвергнуться испытанию огнем, также, как и наше упование на Истину и наша духовная деятельность на пользу себе и другим. От нас ожидается, что мы победим страх или угрызения совести и что мы выйдем невредимыми из испытаний, во время которых вожделение и ненависть замышляют уничтожить нас, или уничтожить то хорошее, что мы совершаем духовно. Как Павел возвестил (I Коринфяне 3:13) "Каждого дело обнаружится; ибо день покажет, потому что в огне открывается, и огонь испытает дело каждого, каково оно есть."

Сохраняя наше чистосердечное упование на Бога, как те Еврейские пленные, мы можем быть уверены, что Христос с нами. И наши оковы спадут и мы выйдем из горнила всех испытаний очищенными и невредимыми. Тогда и другие люди отдадут должное Истине, на которую мы опираемся, как отдал ей должное Навуходоносор, увидев спасительную силу, защитившую трех Иудеев.

Когда мы оглядываемся на какое нибудь испытание в прошлом, но не с целью предаваться воспоминаниям о суровости этого испытания, а с тем, чтобы радоваться нашему от него избавлению, то мы не можем страдать от каких нибудь последствий и "даже запаха огня" не будет от нас исходить. Наум так вразумляет нас (1:9) "Что умышляете вы против Господа? Он совершит истребление, и бедствие, уже не повторится. . . ." Думать о преследованиях и страданиях, как о какой —то реальности, о которой следует вспоминать с огорчением и тем самым повторно вызывать "бедствие"—значит замышлять тщетное против Господа. Но когда мы окончательно перестаем верить, что людская ненависть может повредить свидетелю Любви и когда мы сохраняем в памяти одну лишь победу Истины над заблуждением в горниле испытаний, или в горе, то мы видим, что это есть нечто "очищающее и облагораживающее человека." Иудеи, доверившиеся Богу, получили более высокое назначение в царстве. Можем—ли мы сомневаться, что и мы получим справедливое вознаграждение?

В Воскресной Школе Христианской Науки дети получаются рассказам из Библии и часто воспринимают ту духовную правду, которую они содержат и которая охраняет и защищает их чистую веру, когда она подвергается испытаниям. Одна маленькая девочка, совершавшая с матерью большое путешествие по железной дороге, внезапно довольно сильно заболела лихорадкой. Когда ее спросили, что она хочет, чтобы ей прочитали из Библии, она ответила: "Рассказ о людях в печи, раскаленной огнем." Мы не знаем какое ангельское благовестие было ей нашептано в ее сознание, побудившее ее полюбить этот рассказ, но очнувшись от своего равнодушия, она внимательно выслушала чтение, а затем, точно выйдя из печи, раскаленной огнем,—без малейшего запаха огня на себе,—она соскользнула со своего сидения и принялась резвиться в боковом проходе вагона, мгновенно и окончательно исцеленная. Спасительное влияние Христа снова было доказано на опыте. Кто знает, не явилось—ли это исцеление предметом чьего нибудь наблюдения и не окажется—ли, что этот наблюдатель впоследствии признает Бога именно в силу того, что он видел?

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Mountains' Insistent Call

MY MOUNTAINEERING is rooted and grounded in a love of Nature. As the call of the mountains grew ever more insistent, my father would often ask me, whence came this call? It came from himself. He was the first to speak of their magic beauty to the attentive ear of boyhood. The keen pure air of the heights, the clear sunshine, the short close grass, the size and brilliance of the flowers, the root-scented earth; a word here and there of the splendour of sunrise, of cattle on the pastures, the shepherds' life, chamois and poachers and adventurous encounters with bears, and again, of the quiet solitudes and the widespread view. Such was the first seed, which, thus sown, grew within me, and led me towards the mountains.

One Christmas, when I was a boy, I received an entrancing book. It was published by Otto Spanner; the title I have forgotten, of its literary merit I can form no judgment. It spoke of the Bavarian Highlands, of life in the mountains, on the Alps, in the depths of ravines; of plant-hunter and goat-herd, of pines on the upper forest-edge, of avalanches thundering valleyward. The whole book was a clear summons. I read it again and again, and its simple descriptions so gripped me that to this day I can recall the impressions and the longing which it stirred in me. When I think back on that simple volume, well over fifty years ago, I can hear as it were a distant echo of mountain springtime.

I can well remember the moment when I first heard the name "Julian Alps." I asked my tutor what mountains were those which you could see rising on clear days across the sea. Venetian and Julian Alps, he called them. The Julians! Here was a definite goal for my ambition, and their very name bore somehow a promise for me. When I beheld them from the Karst uplands, their colour reflected in the sea, flooded in southern sunshine, in solemn stillness, so distant, so inaccessible, all the vigour of boyhood's dreams went out in greeting to them. As then, so now; the changes and chances of this mortal life cannot blot out such impressions. Much as I have travelled in the mountains, nothing can rival the Julians in my affection. The dreams of youth there created a home for my spirit.

From my fifth-form days I began to devote myself to botany. I scoured the Karst of Trieste, visited its maquis, its dolines, and spent many an afternoon on the slopes facing the town. Gradually it revealed its austere beauty, and cast upon me its own marvellous spell. It was botany which drew me, in its gentle guidance, towards the mountains, first in hope and dream, then with an overwhelming reality. In the stern Karst landscape, where I watched the spring gentians gather in broad borders and islands of bold colour, on the fragrant narcissus-fields of Monte Spaccato, within the flower-strewn forest of Lipiza, or on the steep, wrinkled nose of the Nanos, I dreamed my first dreams of the flowers upon the Julian Alps, and of Triglav's immemorial sanctuary.—DR. JULIUS KUGY, in "Alpine Pilgrimage." Translated by H. E. G. TYNDALE. (London: John Murray.)

Gray Cloth

GRAY cloth—my tailor runs his hands across
The smooth, flat surface, praising, telling me
The fourth, the fifth time, "Madam, *this* is cloth.
Imported! Wait until you see the suit
That I shall make." He sighs to find me mute.
I do not realize, he thinks, the worth
Of such a piece. How little he suspects
The tableaux one short length of cloth erects.

I know the very yarn. I know
The cellar where a man much like a gnome
Counts from a skep each spool as warpers come
With card in hand. I know the weaver, too,
Who stands all day with eyes upon the weft
The shuttle carries left, and right, and left;
Dreaming, perhaps, of some well-burnished hob
That she shall tend if some one holds his job,
Perhaps of just a hat for Whitsuntide—
A bonnie hat with daisies on the brim.
I know her very well, and I know him,
A brickyard man, unschooled but full of pride
Because his bricks are right on every side.

I know the mender, and the man who shrank
This piece of cloth. The tailor snips and talks
About his agent, through a mouth of pins.
Ah, yes, I know where worsted cloth begins.

PEARL STRACHAN

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Dominican Republic Exiles Report Dictatorial Regime; Capital Renamed for President

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Thick discontent hovers low above more than one Caribbean nation. All is not happy in the Dominican Republic, west of Cuba and near the island of Puerto Rico. Stories of military coercion, sudden departures to jails, whispered plans of revolt, a dictator's brutality, and pleading glances toward Washington, trickle into the United States as exile after exile lands in New York.

The internal affairs of all nations are interesting reading; especially if the nations lie near the North American shores, and particularly if the countries happen to be Latin-American and tied to the United States by economic and financial strings. Washington intervened in the Dominican Republic several times; and today it maintains a sort of financial supervision over the republic's customs receipts.

Settlement of Loan

Anything, therefore, that concerns the happiness of the Dominion people indirectly, at least, concerns American individuals who would keep the small nation financially sound, in order that an external loan of some $16,000,000 may be settled. Debt was the cause for United States intervention.

Discontent in any nation controlled by a dictator is to be expected. But when it rides across a nation only four days' sail from New York and ships its emissaries in the guise of exiles to the republic interested in obtaining happiness for some 1,500,000 people, the natural reaction is—Can things be as bad as pictured? Does the Roosevelt "good neighbor" policy prevent Washington throwing out suggestions for more enlightened government?

Western Half of Island

Rafael Leonidas Trujillo y Molina, president of the Dominican Republic, is the government on the western half of the island shared by Haiti and the Dominican nation. Reared in the army, he discovered that a rifle and a bullet meant power. He discovered that the higher he rose in rank, the more rifles and bullets he could control; and so he became a general, and then president.

Keen, far sighted, and possessed of definite opinions, he placed members of his family in responsible military positions. Doing so kept him in direct touch with what was going on within the armed force necessary for his continuence in office. The other day, apparently satisfied that all was well within the army, he decided to name the republic's capital after himself.

City of Trujillo

Santo Domingo—that was the capital's name—is of unusual interest, as it is the oldest settlement founded by Europeans in the New World. Bartholomew Columbus started a colony back in 1496. Diego Columbus built the "House of the Admiral" in 1508. Both men were related to Christopher Columbus. The first was a brother; the second, a son. The oldest Christian church in America was founded in 1502 in this city renamed Trujillo.

Inquiry at the Dominican legation in Washington as to why the president rubbed off the centuries' old name, brought forth the rather curious explanation that the district surrounding Trujillo will be called Santo Domingo, while the city proper will be designated by the president's name. That is about the same as calling the business section of Washington, Roosevelt, and the outlying districts, Washington.

"Liberation" Schemes Laid

However, President Trujillo had his way, the bells of the cathedral rang, the people cheered, and the enterprising man stood one step nearer to being "a modern Caesar." That is his reported ambition. A man has to be rather certain of his abilities to tell his people, and incidentally the world, what he proposes to become. The Dominican chief executive has done so; wisely or not, time must determine. Listen to what a recently arrived exile has to say.

Quietly, secretly, and relentlessly plans are going forward for a "liberated Dominican Republic." That nothing can be hoped for immediately is admitted, because revolutionists lack for arms. Some day rifles, machine guns and ammunition will be forthcoming; for hundreds of Dominican exiles are scattered far and wide seeking funds to provide the means for overthrowing the man "who would make himself a modern Caesar."

U. S. Investments Small

Arms, exiles, and revolution are familiar words. As in Cuba, they are directed against a one-man government. President Trujillo has consolidated important political groups into the party he heads. That is what Machado attempted to do in Cuba. Machado abdicated. Will Trujillo follow suit? The answer is that probably he will not, for the United States has no intention of becoming involved in Dominican political disputes. Machado might have remained in power had the United States forgotten to bring pressure upon the army. President Trujillo is in a far safer position, for American money invested in the republic is negligible as compared with the amount tied up in Cuba. The President knows this, and so do his opponents.

Information Needed

Charges that starvation roams the streets of the Dominican capital, that citizens are seized and thrown into jail for the flimsiest reasons, that no person dares speak disparagingly of the Government, and that economically the nation is at the crossroads, recall much that was said about Havana. The charges may be correct; but to accept them without having made a first-hand investigation would not be fair, even though the Dominican Republic has been through troublesome days in the last decade. Investigation will be made this coming summer and more will be written.

Meanwhile, something worthwhile can be printed now. Agriculturally, the nation has progressed since 1930. The outstanding achievements are the distribution of implements among poor farmers; an increase in the production of rice from 24,200,000 pounds to 67,256,752; an increase of foreign experts to improve agricultural methods; the establishment of experimental farms, colonies and co-operative societies, and a decrease of agricultural imports.

And agriculture is not all.

Social Improvements

Law No. 929, signed by President Trujillo, has regulated hours of work in commerce and industry. The normal working day for both men and women wage earners cannot be more than 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week, except for persons in responsible positions, farm and rural workers, employees in small rural establishments, and domestic servants. Every worker is given a full day's rest after six working days. Employment of women between 10 o'clock at night and 5 in the morning is forbidden.

All is not happy within the Dominican Republic. The stories carried away by exiles paint a picture that does not harmonize with the one shown in governmental reports The worst stories have not been told in this article. They are sordid.

G. H. C.

Dry Crusader

Mrs. Mary S. Russell
Re-elected President of the Georgia W. C. T. U.

Georgia W. C. T. U. Pledges Aid In Renewed Drive on Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—In this city where Frances E. Willard founded the local chapter of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1883, the fifty-second annual convention of the Georgia State W. C. T. U. reconsecrated itself to continue the fight against the two great enemies of civilization: war and liquor.

The Georgia unit pledged $7000 toward the $500,000 centenary program fund for the nationwide educational campaign against the evils of drink. Modern advertising methods will be used to compete with the wide advertising employed by the liquor interests in their efforts to attract business. Radio, billboard and newspaper advertising will be employed.

Mrs. Russell Re-elected

Mrs. Mary Scott Russell, who was re-elected president of the State W. C. T. U., said: "It is written that those two enemies of mankind, war and legalized liquor, shall go. We have seen the vision of a better day, and we call upon the splendid youth of this land to see the star and to dedicate itself to faith in the building of a better world on safe foundations."

In an address entitled, "No Man Liveth to Himself," Mrs. E. Stanley Jones, who has spent years in India with her husband, pointed out that no nation can boast today that it lives to itself. She compared existing conditions in America with those she found on her last visit eight years ago. She deplored the loss of prohibition, the display of liquor, the lowered standards, the liquor signs and beer gardens.

Among the Speakers

Among the other speakers at the convention were: Dr. Mary Harris Armor, temperance lecturer; Dr. S. D. Gordon, writer and lecturer, and Robert S. Nance of Topeka, Kan., a leader in the youth temperance movement of his State.

Young people played an important part in the proceedings of the convention. Among the young folks who addressed the convention were: Miss Aurelia Taylor of Atlanta; Miss Sara Pressley of Atlanta; Miss Alberta Trulock of Cairo, and Henry Y. Jones, head of the Macon B. Y. P. U. Doris Graham won the contest for the best temperance speech by a child.

Officers Re-elected

Mrs. W. N. Ainsworth, wife of Bishop Ainsworth, spoke for the Macon W. C. T. U. Mrs. Bruce Carr Jones spoke for the P. T. A.; Dr. Ed F. Cook represented the churches; H. W. Pittman extended a greeting on behalf of the city; Mrs. D. R. Anderson, wife of Dice R. Anderson, president of Wesleyan College, represented the Women's clubs; Mr. W. P. Jones, school superintendent, spoke a greeting from the schools and Mrs. T. J. Stewart represented the missionary societies of the city.

The slate of officers re-elected by the convention follows: Mrs. Russell, president; Mrs. Marvin Williams Marietta, vice-president; Mrs. Robert L. Miller, Waynesboro, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Robert H. McDougall, Atlanta, recording secretary; Mrs. Wilbur Brown Griffin, treasurer.

Indian's New Deal Based on Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6—The "New Deal" given to the American Indian was described at the Race Street Forum Feb. 2 by W. Carson Ryan Jr., director of education for the U. S. Indian Service from 1930 to 1935.

"The most characteristic change in Indian affairs is the effort to protect and advance Indian life and culture, rather than to destroy it," Mr. Ryan declared. "But this new deal antedates the National Administration usually associated with the term.

"The old policy was to make the Indian into a white man—or an imitation of a white man. The new policy seeks to discover all that is worth preserving in native life and culture, and to aid the Indian in readjusting his culture to western civilization.

"Relief efforts of the Federal Government have given the Indian a chance to show what he can do to run his own affairs. The equivalent of CCC camps among the Indians have been controlled and operated by natives."

Canadians to Mark Leif Ericson Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—The first Canadian province to do so, the Saskatchewan Government has proclaimed Oct. 9, as Leif Ericson Day, the day on which the Norse explorer is supposed to have discovered America, about 1000 A. D.

It will not be observed as a holiday, but the Government will suggest that churches and schools mark the date.

Darling Heads United Drive To Save Wild Life

(Continued from Page 1)

day session. Heads of the American Wild Life Institute, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the United States Forestry Service and the Izaac Walton League followed each other to the platform to praise the new united conservation effort. The "masterful direction" of Mr. Darling who presided over the conference, was praised by F. A. Silcox, chief of the forestry service.

Objectives Set Forth

Other objectives of the federation set forth in its constitution include development of a comprehensive program for the advancement, restoration and conservation of wild life; presentation to the public of such pertinent facts, discoveries and information as may contribute to the solution of the problems involved in the restoration and conservation of wild life; and co-operation with other governments on the American continent.

A united, aggressive conservation movement to combat "predatory interests that would deplete our oil, forests, soil, game and fish and stream resources" was urged today by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, speaking before the conference this morning. He described President Roosevelt as a "practical, as well as a theoretical conservationist," but said he was "being obstructed by propaganda against his right to carry out his program."

Consolidation of all federal conservation agencies under one government department was advocated by former Senator Harry B. Hawes of Missouri. "Until a new consolidation of organic resources is perfected and pending the creation of one conservation department, either by act of Congress or by request upon the President, a co-ordinator or director, with power to secure co-operation and effective administration for conservation should be created," he proposed, explaining, "What is everybody's business we find is nobody's business."

Soviet Prosperity Foreseen

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Alexander Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, returned to this country in the liner Majestic, yesterday, after a five-months vacation in Russia, asserting there are increasing signs of prosperity in his country and that "the Soviet people are more cheerful than ever."

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Pendleton, Ore. Salt Lake City, Utah

Quality
Fanny Farmer
CANDIES

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NB
which is an abbreviation of the Latin words Nota Bene, "Note well."
And this seems a good time for us to take measure of ourselves and to note well our achievements. To ask ourselves if our thrift habit is planned wisely, with regard to the future as well as the present.
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Our new DRESS CHART for 1936 is just off the press. Want a copy? Write or inquire at any of our stores.

Sale! Overcoats of genuine
Hand-beaten Sedan MONTAGNAC*
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FROM Maine to California, throughout all Europe and even in wool-conscious Britain, the beauty and luxury of *Montagnac* cloth is unstintingly praised.

Loomed only in Sedan, France, and still hand beaten to achieve the cloth's remarkable finish, *Montagnac* is woven from the cashmere wool of a species of goat which today survives only in China—a goat becoming so scarce that with each passing year *Montagnac* becomes more valuable.

Here are coats as much to be desired for their fine styling and Rogers Peet tailoring as they are for the beauty of their fabric.

Here are coats styled by our own chief-of-staff, one of America's foremost designers, and tailored by trained hand needleworkers under his personal supervision. For smartness of line, regality of bearing, and luxury of cloth and lining, these coats are as much to be admired as any in America.

Now while the price is so low, you are offered an exceptional opportunity to buy the Rogers Peet overcoat "that every man hopes some day to own".

*Protected by Federal Court ruling
Judge Woolsey's decision in Federal Court confines the use of the name *Montagnac* to the famous cloth loomed by E. de Montagnac et Fils, Sedan, France. Every overcoat of Montagnac cloth is given an individual registration number as it leaves the hands of our tailors—for our protection as well as the protection of our customers.
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. 265,503

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NEW YORK CITY
BOSTON: 104 TREMONT ST. at Bromfield

Old-Age Pension Lists Grow in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Old-Age pension rolls in New York City received 4937 additional names during 1935, William Hodson, Commissioner of Public Welfare, disclosed in a report of activities of the Old Age Security Division yesterday. New York City now pensions 25,389 aged persons, he said.

Domestic workers led all other occupations listed, with factory workers second, dressmakers third and salesmen fourth. Among the professions and trades represented were actors, editors, brokers, steeplejacks, ballet dancers and sculptors. All recipients of the pension are citizens more than 70 years old, who have lived in New York State for more than 10 years and in the city or county for one year and must be without other means of support. The average pension was $24.56 a month.

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1 YOU SAVE ON GASOLINE with fast-firing Socony Mobilgas...because your car starts quickly...with less "choking." You avoid wasting *unburned* gasoline. Every drop of Socony Mobilgas is turned into quick, smooth power for your car!

SOCONY MOBILGAS
is Specially Refined for Winter Driving

AT THIS TIME of year you need a gasoline that fires instantly... starts your motor quickly.

Socony Mobilgas gives you that kind of performance because it is *specially refined* for cold-weather driving.

It starts your motor with less "choking"... less waste of *unburned* gasoline ...less dilution of *crankcase* oil. And its quick starts save your battery, too... cut down on rechargings.

That's why more motorists from coast to coast buy Mobilgas than any other kind... why it is America's largest-selling winter gasoline.

Start quickly—and avoid winter waste. Stop at the Sign of the Flying Red Horse for Socony Mobilgas... and for quick, expert, friendly service.

2 YOU SAVE ON OIL! With less "choking," less *unburned* gasoline seeps down into the crankcase. Your oil lasts longer because it isn't diluted by wasted gasoline! That's how Socony Mobilgas helps to reduce oil bills!

3 YOU SAVE BATTERY AND STARTER! Here's another saving you get with fast-firing Socony Mobilgas: less drain on your battery... and less wear and tear on the starter. A quick-starting engine saves rechargings and repairs!

SOCONY MOBILGAS At the Sign of Friendly Service

Closing Stocks
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

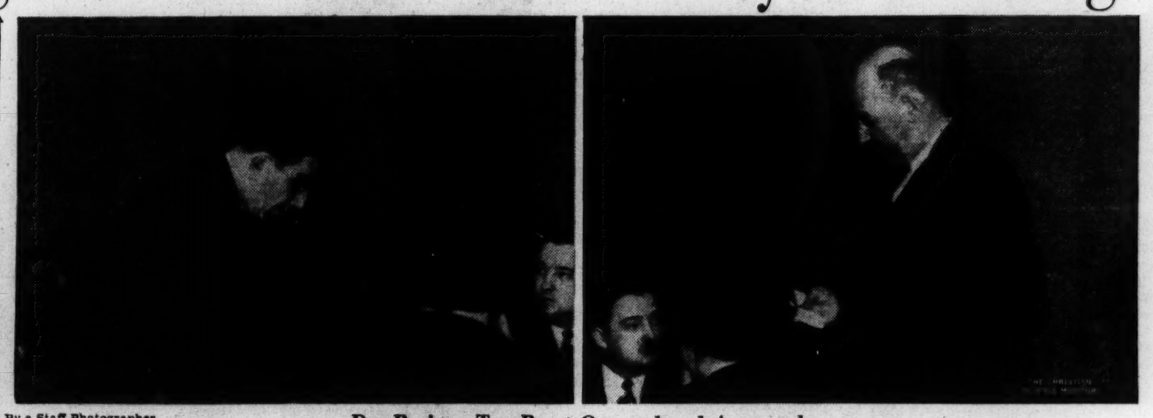
Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1936 — PAGE NINE

Higher Dog-Racing Tax Bill Stirs Controversy at Hearing

Boston's News Today:

New Labor Control Racket Charged
Boys' Capture Focuses Need for Auto Theft Law
Defense Rests in Polymet Case
Fin Com Blasts City Land Trade With Phone Co.
27 Days of Cold Approaches Record



By a Staff Photographer

Dog Racing—Tax Boost Opposed and Approved

Left—Dr. Frank Palumbo of the Crescent Kennel Club of West Springfield, Speaking in Opposition. Right—John Backus, an Assistant Secretary of Governor Curley and Representing Him at the Hearing, Pleads for an Increase in the Tax

Dog Racing:

Bill to Boost Tax Has Committee Hearing

Bark of racing dogs has been silenced in Massachusetts these three months, but their echoes rang in Room 407, State House, today, as the legislative committee on taxation debated advisability of shouldering more tax load on their fleet legs.

John Backus, assistant secretary to Governor Curley, appearing for his chief, said that if the Governor's plan of raising the present state share from 3½ per cent to 5 per cent were followed it would mean an additional $250,000 in state coffers.

He was supported and even exceeded by Representative Elmer C. Nelson who urged that the Commonwealth's share be upped to 10 per cent.

Foes of dog racing were in evidence in the thronged hearing room, as were racing promoters. Both of these factions seemed agreed that the share should not be increased. If this seemed strange, there was a reason. It was: Dog racing foes do not want the State to become dependent upon racing revenues. Such a situation would make racing more difficult to eliminate.

Last year dog racing contributed, according to Mr. Backus, $750,000 to state funds. This was less than enough, according to estimates of Tax Commissioner Henry F Long, to pay governmental costs in Massachusetts for a single day.

Shoe Workers:

Charge They Are Taxed As Security Against Strike

Investigation of charges that certain employers charge their workers 5 per cent of their salaries as a security against the possibility of these employees' striking or joining unions, will be investigated immediately by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration as a result of evidence disclosed at a hearing this afternoon.

The hearing was the result of a complaint by Harold Fisher, president of the Fisher Shoe Company of Jamaica Plain, that union picketers were surrounding his plant. He demanded that the picketers be removed.

In stating the workers' case, Paul Salvagges, chairman of the Boston Joint Council of the United Shoe and Leather Workers of America, charged that in order to secure work in the Fisher plant, employees were forced to pay amounts ranging from $10 to $100 into a company fund. If they joined a union or went on strike, the amount they had turned in was kept by the company.

A former employee testified that he had applied for the $50 which he had deposited with the Fisher Company because of some heavy bills.

Asked whether he had received his money, he said, "Yes, I got the $50—and the gate."

Mr. Fisher admitted that the fund existed, and that it amounted to about $3000, but denied that all workers were forced to contribute. He defended the action by declaring that other employers charged their workers as much as 5 per cent of their salaries to secure their jobs.

Auto Thefts:

Police Round Up Members of Juvenile Gang

Massachusetts has no strict penalties for auto theft. Courts call it "appropriating without permission" and let it go at that. That's why some young lads who see a bright, shiny, new car don't hesitate to "appropriate" it for a joy ride. They know that if they are caught, they will be given a figurative slap on the wrist, and be told not to do it again. Car owners who forgo use of their machines for a while usually find them somewhat damaged from rough handling.

Last night a special Boston "flying squadron," formed to reduce the number of cars thus taken (it was 30,000 in Massachusetts last year), came upon three youths ready to drive off. Bundling them off to headquarters, the police got names of three others, routed them from beds in Dorchester homes and before dawn had confessions for thefts of from 15 to 20 cars (the boys had lost track of their number).

The boys, all minors, said they belong to a juvenile gang.

The incident focused attention at the State House today on a measure to make auto theft a felony. Insurance firms urged its passage, said it would cut premiums drastically.

Polymet:

Defense Rests and Rebuttal Is Set for Monday

Philip J. Carney, chief counsel for William L. Jarvis, Samuel L. Gaines and three others on trial in Federal District Court for the $640,000 Polymet Manufacturing Company stock fraud, rested his case this morning scarcely three days after beginning his defense. None of the five defendants has been called to testify during the entire course of the trial.

On the stand this morning was Henry A. Holder, a Boston stock analyst, who gave some seemingly inconclusive testimony concerning a tipster sheet, "Selective Stock Guide," published by "Jerome Whitney," a made-up name, which was used to sell Polymet stock.

Asked Mr. Carney:

"Have you ever heard of Polymet stock?"

"I wouldn't say I never heard of it, but my attention was never called to it," was Mr. Holder's arch reply—after which he was dismissed.

Judge Elisha H. Brewster, before whom the case is being heard, said that the rebuttals would be heard next Monday, and that he hoped to have his charge ready to deliver to the jury on Tuesday.

Fin Com:

Mansfield's Proposed Land Trade Strikes Fire

Time was when City Hall reporters snapped to with a vim when reports were issued by the Finance Commission. But no more. Some 25 reports and letters, virtually all criticizing some aspect of the Mansfield Administration, have left newspapermen with a bored feeling about it all.

Today they stifled yawns, languidly reached for telephones. The Fin Com had issued another blast. This one went back to Dec. 9 when the Mayor asked the City Council to approve a trade with the New England Telephone Company of the land constituting Perkins Street, from Congress to Pearl Streets for a narrow strip along Chardon Street in Bowdoin Square.

The story seems to be that the city would like to widen Pearl Street 10 feet between Franklin and High Streets, but needs the ground which the telephone company controls. The phone company, in turn, has two plots of ground separated by Perkins Street. The firm would like to have Perkins Street so that if it decides to erect a building it can use the larger plot of ground.

The Finance Commission today directed a letter to the City Council, asserting that the city's ground is worth $120,000 more than the phone company's. The commission charged the Mayor with seeking to give the phone company a present—for what it didn't say.

Motives for Land Deal Are Hinted by Sullivan

Perhaps the finance commission letter to the council didn't impute a cause for the Mayor's alleged desire to make the telephone company a "present," but Chairman E. Mark Sullivan gave hinted basis for the accusation later in the day. He charged in a statement that a firm for which the Mayor had once been legal counsel had a sum it wanted to collect from the phone company and the gift of the street was somehow (Mr. Sullivan failed to be specific) entwined in the "deal."

His statement was issued in reply to one from the Mayor last night. The Mayor termed the Finance Commission probe of the city legal department a "show" and said it was designed to divert attention from the city's suit against Edmund L. Dolan.

Lengthy Shiver:

Boston's Cold Spell Nearing Record Duration

In 27 consecutive days Boston has had only two days in which the mercury has climbed above the freezing point, and both those respites were of brief duration.

Thermometers of the United States Weather Bureau climbed from 8 above zero at 4 this morning to 20 at 2 this afternoon, but were expected to retreat down to 12 or 16 again tonight.

Just when the present cold wave, longest prolonged frigid spell since 1918, would end, the Weather Bureau couldn't hazard today. It is just one of those things, they said.

The cold area arrived from the great ice cap on Jan. 18. On the 22d and 23d temperatures crept up slightly above the 32 degree mark. They went back down until Tuesday and yesterday when they again gave Bostonians a little taste of comparative warmth.

Milk:

Marketing Agreement Awaits Presidential Pen

New England farmers today had their eyes figuratively glued on that big, gold-pointed pen President Roosevelt wields with such bold strokes. On the President's White House desk was a new marketing agreement for the Boston milkshed.

It has been approved by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and if the President approves, the farmers, starting Sunday, will get one penny more a quart for their milk. They now receive an average of 5 cents a quart for milk for which consumers pay 11 cents over the counter and 12 cents for wagon delivery.

It appeared likely that this increase to the farmer would be passed along to the consumer as is the custom but legal surcease hove into view today as the 10 per cent of milk producers not joining in the agreement indicated they would challenge the right of the Federal Government to control the milk industry now that the AAA has been held unconstitutional.

The Government is said to be contemplating enforcing collection of money from producers for an equalization fund. The milk producer's protest, it was indicated tody, will be based on that aspect.

Garden Sued:

O'Hara Seeks to Get Back $20,000 Investment

Because he believes it "financially unsound," Walter O'Hara, race-track operator, today entered suit in Suffolk Superior Court to recover a $20,000 investment in the former Boston Madison Square Garden Corporation, now the Boston Garden.

Mr. O'Hara, operator of Narragansett Park in Pawtucket, R. I., claimed that a false representation was made to him when he bought stock in the corporation. He also stated that the Garden was not sound then, and is far from sound financially now.

U.S. Back Yards Of Dwarf Apple Trees Visioned

Experiments in Waltham Conducted by the State College at Amherst

Success Is Forecast

Trees of Only 15 Feet in Height of Fine Fruitage Assured by Experts

An experiment to test the utility of dwarf apple trees for urban gardens will be conducted in Waltham next spring and its results may affect half the back yards of northeastern United States.

Dwarf apple trees, if perfected, will be small enough to fit into almost any niche in back yards, for they will require a space not more than 20 feet square. They will not grow, as a rule, to a height more than 15 feet. Trees of such stature, therefore, will make pruning and hand picking easy.

Furnish a Family

Apples from these dwarf trees, it is asserted, will be as large and delectable as any from the larger orchard trees. One tree in a back yard will furnish a family of two with eating apples, pies and jellies for the winter. If one wishes, as many as half a dozen trees may be cared for without undue trouble.

Such will be the effect of dwarf trees on urban gardens if the Waltham tests meet expectations of research growers. This experiment will be the final one of a series conducted for the past 10 years by the Massachusetts Extension Service at the State College in Amherst.

May Take Ten Years

George Gray, extension research worker in charge of the final Waltham experiment, is optimistic. He said today that successful results are expected but warned that ten years more may pass before dwarf apple trees cast a definite influence on American back yards.

To prove successful, the dwarf trees planted at Waltham must yield first class fruit in 4 to 6 years instead of the usual 10 to 15 required by young trees of regular variety; they must not grow higher than 15 feet or reach a branch spread of more than 20 feet in diameter. Nevertheless a full crop must be harvested.

Other States Interested

Massachusetts is not alone in this experiment. New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and several other states are seeking to develop dwarf apple trees. The United States Department of Agriculture is assisting the various experimenters. Although Massachusetts is a leading exponent of the dwarf tree idea, growers point out that all the various dwarf trees probably will reach a successful conclusion at approximately the same time.

When the Extension Service started experimenting with dwarf trees, research workers sent to Europe for sample stalks which have been grown there for many years. From these stalks the growers at Amherst have been seeking to develop a tree that will bear local fruit such as McIntosh or Northern Spy, to name the most popular New England varieties.

Extra Supply

In addition to the young trees to be set out in Waltham, the Experiment Station at Amherst has an extra supply of dwarf stalks that are offered in limited quantity to individuals throughout the State for testing purposes. This is an indication, it is said, that the development of dwarf trees has been more than satisfactory thus far and already assures the Waltham tests as successful.

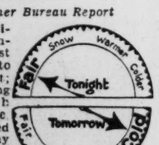
If the tests next spring do meet the expectations of the research growers, the effect on urban gardens in Boston and large centers in northeastern United States will be remarkable, according to Mr. Shaw.

Dwarf trees are not expected to reduce the retail market price of apples. To the housewife who has two trees in her back yard, however, apple dishes may be placed on her dining-room table almost without cost. In addition to its utility as a food producer, the dwarf tree may add much to bare city back yards, offering a bit of shade on hot days and color eight months of the year.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold, lowest temperature 12 to 16 degrees tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature probably followed by snow Friday night; moderate to fresh westerly winds, shifting Friday to northwesterly.



Maine New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness, not so cold, probably followed by snow and rain.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook. Fresh west winds shifting to northeast over extreme south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday, probably followed by snow over extreme south portion Friday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Bermuda	60	60	Minneapolis	-24	-24
Boston	8	8	New Orleans	38	38
Chicago	0	-2	New York	18	16
Denver	8	6	Norfolk	30	30
Helena	-10	-10	Philadelphia	20	20
Jacksonville	44	42	St. Louis	10	10
Kansas City	14	14	San Francisco	44	44
Los Angeles	45	46	Washington	22	22
Miami	72	72			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 6.
B—Minimum, Feb. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:54 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet
Friday, 11:07 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet

Light all vehicles at 5:32 p. m.

Farm-Laborites March South In New Hampshire

New Party Flushed With Success in North Has Eye on Legislature

Manchester the Key

12 Members of Assembly in 1936 and State Control by 1940 Their Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 6—With Berlin already under its control and with the backing of 4000 members mostly in the northern part of the State, New Hampshire's four-year-old Farmer-Labor Party will invade the southern portion of the State for the first time by making Manchester the key city in a campaign to elect 12 Farmer Laborites to the General Assembly in 1936 and to control the state government by 1940.

However ambitious such a program may appear, the Farmer Laborites are at least striking when the politico-economic iron is hot. In Manchester, thousands of workers are idle due to the closing of the Amoskeag Mills, and neither Republicans nor Democrats can view with complete equanimity a situation so vulnerable to criticism. While the Farmer Laborites disclaim any radical tendencies their program contains a number of proposals which, politically speaking, are about as comfortable as a hair shirt to the average die-hard conservative.

Liberal to Say the Least

Among the proposed Farmer Labor reforms are the following:

Abolition of the use of the injunction in labor disputes.

The maintenance of unemployment insurance.

Adequate old-age pensions, beginning at the age of 55 and administered through some other agency than the welfare authorities.

Trade union wages on all public works and relief projects, and a program of public works including better housing, new highways, bridges and schools to be financed by taxation.

Taxation which will shift the burden from the farmers and workers to "the rich."

A workers' rights law giving them the power to bargain collectively.

Keeping Soldiers Out of Labor

Prohibition of the use of the national guard in labor disputes and abolition of the "yellow dog" contract (a contract containing the stipulation that the worker shall not join a labor union).

Tax exemption on farms and homes assessed at $5000 or less.

Preservation and enforcement of the guarantee of free speech, free press and the right to assembly.

Having noted the Farmer Labor "bill of rights," it is interesting to record the growth of the organization and its progress so far. The Farmer Labor Party, which is not connected with the national Farmer Labor group, has grown to its present 4000 members from a small nucleus begun in 1931 by the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Berlin, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Honor to Whom Honor Is Due

A search for the success of the party leads to the doorstep of Arthur Bergeron, graduate of Berlin schools, of Dartmouth College, of Harvard law school and a member of the New Hampshire bar. Mr. Bergeron first attracted notice by marching on Washington with Edward J. Legasse, now Farmer-Labor member of the New Hampshire Legislature, to present a code for the paper pulp industry.

The code was turned down, so Mr. Bergeron, convinced that industrial action was the means of improving wages and working conditions, ran for Mayor of Berlin on this platform. Not only was he elected but a majority of Farmer Laborites was seated in the City Council and one was chosen for the board of education.

Has Won Results

The need for political pressure to secure better living conditions has been accepted as a prime tenet from the first by the Farmer Labor Party and in Berlin, and its application has produced the following results:

1. The establishment of the two platoon system for the Berlin Fire Department, which abolishes 24-hour duty.

2 The formation of a milk cooperative which does away with the middleman.

3. The refusal of the Farmer-Labor city government to accede to the demands of Governor Bridges and the State Welfare Relief Board to cut down unemployment relief.

4. A contract with the Brown Lumber Company to keep a minimum living wage and living conditions.

Mostly French Canadians

The majority of Farmer Laborites are French Canadians. Party leaders explain this by stating that the working class is largely made up of these people and that they are thus directly appealed to by the Farmer-Labor program. Furthermore, and perhaps in view of his record the most important reason is the friendly, aggressive Mr. Bergeron. Throughout the northern part of New Hampshire, he has been bestowed with an epithet dear to any politician's heart—"the poor man's friend."

Whether Mr. Bergeron and his cohorts can duplicate their accomplishment in Berlin in the state at large is an unsolved question. They are confident, however, that their success in Berlin can be repeated in the state at large and their invasion of Manchester, begun at a recent mass meeting here, is their first step in trying to prove it.

Government Costs In New Hampshire Reach New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 6—The mounting costs of state government in New Hampshire has drawn the fire of the younger elements of both the Democratic and Republican parties. They have called particular attention to an item of $350,000 for newly created departments appearing in the analysis of state expenditures recently released by Milan Dickinson, state comptroller.

These expenses, which they have listed as needless, have been required to care for such new departments as the liquor commission, racing commission, toll bridge commission, planning board, milk control board, water resources board and the minimum wage division of the state Department of Labor.

Relief Costs Blamed

According to Mr. Dickinson's report, relief costs accounted for 44.9 per cent of the increase in state expenditures, a gain of nearly $8,000,000 annually in four years. In 1932 state departmental expenses were $12,433,357. In 1935 they were $20,351,027. These mounting costs of state government are to be subjects for consideration in the proposed reorganization of state departments which is in the air. In the last 25 years bureaus, boards and commissions have been increased from a mere dozen to nearly 60 state organizations.

Comptroller Dickinson's statement that the greatest percentage of increase in state expenditure came during the administrations of former Gov. John G. Winant, was expected to be made political capital by the Democrats. Could the increases have kept pace with reduction in operating expenses for many of the state departments, Mr. Dickinson declared, "it is evident that, aside from the newly created departments, and the item of legislative expense, the cost of operating the State's departments and institutions was less in the year ending June 30, 1935, than in the year ending June, 1932."

Centralized Relief

New Hampshire's centralized relief bill became a law in 1933 and was re-enacted by the Legislature of 1935 after the question of centralized relief authority had been a subject of spirited debate during almost the entire session.

In the meantime the question of whether there is to be an extra session to care for the troublesome problems of relief has been a huge stumblingblock to the Granite State Legislature. Administration of relief is at a standstill until Governor Bridges and his Council can decide on the length of the extra session and its calendar.

Seek Unlimited Session

A poll of the legislature by the Governor revealed nearly 80 per cent of the members opposed to a one-day session and an overwhelming sentiment for an unlimited session and the introduction of a variety of measures besides relief. In lieu of the legislature finding relief money through revenue tax measures, always unwelcome to legislators before election, Governor Bridges suggested an immediate allocation of $1,200,000 to be available next June, which could be transacted on a one-day session.

The Governor said that at the next regular session, however, there would be bills introduced to erect a new bridge over the Piscataqua at Portsmouth, another bill repealing the present relief law and one to amend the unemployment insurance law.

Among the proposals from legislators as to new sources for taxation are an additional tax on liquor, a statewide lottery law, a poll-tax increase, a tobacco tax, a higher income tax, an amusement tax, an increase in automobile drivers' license fees, more state bond issues, a consumer's tax on electricity, increases of taxes on intangibles and higher gasoline taxes.

Ryan, Ely Aide, Enters Race for State Treasurer

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Morgan T. Ryan, former State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today became the first announced Democratic candidate to succeed Charles F. Hurley as State Treasurer. Mr. Hurley, now a candidate for Governor, must step out of the treasurer office this year, as the law limits the treasurer's service to three two-year terms.

Mr. Ryan is one of the department heads appointed by Governor Ely who lost their positions when Governor Curley came into office As a former assistant secretary of Governor Ely and as an Ely-appointed official, Mr. Ryan is not in the favor of the Curley forces.

Undoubtedly the Curley group, if in control of the pre-primary convention, will do everything possible to defeat any convention drive in favor of Mr. Ryan.

* * *

Candidates Galore

If all the prospective candidates for Massachusetts state and federal offices finally enter the various contests and proceed to the September primaries regardless of pre-primary convention decisions—the accepted custom—the voters will need compasses to guide them through the ballot maze.

Right now five announced candidates are fighting for the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination and three for the party's United States senatorial nomination, while only two Democrats are now in the field for the Democratic nomination for Governor and one, Governor Curley, for the senatorial post. When the prospective candidates are included the list is imposing.

Crowded G. O. P. Lists

For instance, those already mentioned as possibilities for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican side include Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams, Senator Harry B. Putnam of Westfield, Mayor George J. Bates of Salem and Senator William H. McSweeney.

Success of either of the first two would be detrimental to the gubernatorial candidacy of John W. Haigis of Greenfield, all three being located in the western part of the State.

Similarly Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of Beverly would have some difficulty in winning preprimary convention favor if either Senator McSweeney or Mayor Bates became strong Lieutenant Governor candidates. All three come from Essex County.

Democratic Hopefuls

On the Democratic side the proposed candidates for Lieutenant Governor include Thomas F. Buckley, state auditor, who has indicated his desire for the sub-chief executive post and yet has said several times he is satisfied with his present position. District Attorney Thomas F. Moriarty of Springfield has also received some publicity in the Lieutenant Governor fight.

Some politicians contend Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer and announced Democratic candidate for Governor, will team with Mr. Moriarty at the Democratic convention in Springfield. Mr. Moriarty's strength in the western sections and Mr. Hurley's admitted vote-getting power undoubtedly would be reciprocally important.

Parkman Waiting

Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston has yet to make his announcement. He has his eye on the Republican nomination for United States Senator, it is understood, and is waiting only for the right time to make his bid. Some believe he would like to become Governor, but the crowded field has sidetracked that desire.

United States Representative Richard M. Russell, former Mayor of Cambridge and Democratic gubernatorial aspirant in 1934, has not yet indicated whether he will seek re-election or make another attempt to ascend Beacon Hill as Governor.

In addition, enthusiastic friends of Mayor Leslie E. Knox of Somerville have attempted to engineer a boom for him as a Republican candidate for Governor. The boom has not materialized as yet, for Mr. Knox has called off the "engineers."

Young Republicans

As for the minor posts, Wallace Stearns, president of the Young Republican Club of Massachusetts, has been shoved forward as a candidate for State Treasurer. The Young Republicans are demanding at least one place on the Republican state ticket. If their demand is not met, they may cause considerable trouble at the convention and loter. Mr. Stearns, most Young Republicans contend, is the man for the job.

Nor should Edmund R. Dewing, Norfolk County District Attorney of Millen-Faber case fame, be forgotten. Only a short while ago friends tendered a dinner to him, expecting he would announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination as Attorney General. The announcement was not made, but it is expected later.

Edgar M. Mills

Tague Prospects Of Confirmation Viewed as Good

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Although both Democratic senators from Massachusetts are disgruntled at the official nomination this week of Peter V. Tague as Boston postmaster, it is unlikely that either will oppose his confirmation, and the matter is expected to slip through the Senate in routine fashion.

At the office of Senator Marcus A. Coolidge (D), today, it was learned that the Senator will definitely not take a stand against the appointment. Senator David I. Walsh is "reserving judgment," but all the indications are that he will not push to a final showdown his objections to the Tague appointment.

Opposition Withheld

Senator Walsh, it is understood, will not oppose confirmation, at least until after the Post Office committee has held its hearing on the matter. If any evidence critical of the appointment is presented there, Senator Walsh reserves the right to state his objections publicly.

Yet either Senator, according to the traditions of senatorial courtesy, has the power to block confirmation of the appointment. In one classic example during Theodore Roosevelt's Administration, approval of an appointee was delayed for the better part of two presidential terms. Neither of the Massachusetts senators is willing to press things this far, although they have had considerable sympathy from other senators, from some Massachusetts members in the House, and from outside.

Violates Merit System

Senator George W. Norris, for example, indicated his opposition to the Tague appointment as a violation of the merit system of officeholding. But there is no indication that he, or any other supporter of the rigid maintenance of the civil service system, will interpose objection to the Tague confirmation in the Senate.

And in fact, the civil service system as now administered displays one of its greatest weaknesses, according to authorities, in the Tague affair. The weak link comes in the unerring certainty with which a political appointee, like former Representative Tague, gets on the Civil Service Commission's approved list of three successful candidates after its examination.

Among Three Leading

One member of Congress interested in the merit system says that he does not recall an instance when the political appointee—if a serious struggle is made—has failed to get on this list of three approved candidates. Once on the list, the candidate is as good as appointed, for the patronage dictator of the state or district in question is merely asked to designate his chosen candidate from the list.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dara Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"END OF SUMMER" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a new play by S. N. Behrman starring Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins. 8:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL—"The Ghost Goes West," with Robert Donat. 10 a. m., 12:03, 2:06, 4:09, 6:12, 8:15, 10:18.

EXETER—"Man of Iron," with Barton MacLane and Mary Astor. 2:15, 5:10, 8:05. Also William Powell in "Rendezvous." 3:34, 6:20, 9:06

MODERN—Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Rose of the Rancho," with John Boles and Gladys Swarthout. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

METROPOLITAN—Harold Lloyd in "The Milky Way." 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25 Stage: Ricardo Cortez appearing in a sketch especially written for him. Musical revue. "Sunkist Limited." Tomorrow: "The Petrified Forest," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. Stage: Tom Howard and George Shelton, in an all comedy musical production assisted by Frances Arms, Chilton and Thomas, Floyd Christy and others.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Morocco Mirage," "Sporting Network," "Gangsters of the Deep," "Cavalcade of Music," and other shorts.

STATE and ORPHEUM—"Professional Soldier," co-starring Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Exclusive Story," with Franchot Tone and Madge Evans. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Rose Marie," co-starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Film directed by W. S. Van Dyke and produced by Hunt Stromberg. Also, "A Perfect Tribute."

FINE ARTS — Russian novelty picture. "The New Gulliver," based on Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45. Also "Rose Bowl Classic" a Mickey Mouse and other shorts.

BOSTON — "Seven Keys to Baldpate" featuring Gene Raymond. 11:16 a. m., 2:04, 4:52, 9:40, 10:07. Stage: "Hollywood on Parade," with Gene Raymond, in person, assisted by Barto and Mann, Medley & Dupray, Lathrop Bros. and others.

COOLIDGE CORNER — George Arliss in "Mr. Hobo." 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. "King Solomon of Broadway." 2:05, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Show Them No Mercy." Also "Sweet Surrender."

TREMONT—"Way Down East," with Henry Fonda and Rochelle Hudson. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Chasing Yesterday." 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: Franchot Tone and Jean Harlow in "Missouri Girl." Also Wiley Post and Ralph Bellamy in "Air Hawks."

UNIVERSITY — Katharine Hepburn in "Sylvia Scarlett." 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. Also Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan's Secret." 1:45, 4:55, 8:08.

UPTOWN—Katharine Hepburn in "Sylvia Scarlett." 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. Also Joe Penner in "Collegiate." 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05.

FENWAY and PARAMOUNT — Bing Crosby in "Anything Goes." Fenway: 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Paramount: 10:08 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:41, 9:32. Also "It's a Great Life," with Joe Morrison. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount: 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24.

Music

PAINE HALL (Cambridge)—Concert by the Chardon String Quartet. 8:30.

WEST END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor, William Blackstone School, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Second in a series of lectures on "The French Republic: Its Government, Politics and Politicians," entitled, "Party Politics in the Chambers," by Prof. Henry A. Yeomans of Harvard University, 491 Boylston Street. 8.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Round Table discussion, led by Hon. Kenneth D. Johnson, 46 Beacon Street. 6:30.

WCMEN'S CITY CLUB—Dinner. Lecture by the Rev. Herbert Hitchen on "The Poetry of the Irish Renaissance." 40 Beacon Street. 8:30

DU BURON STUDIO—Dramatic interpretation of "The Old Maid" by Zoe Akins, given by Esther Doyle. 1126 Boylston St. 8:15.

DICKENS FELLOWSHIP—Anniversary dinner and reception. Guest speaker: Dr. Phillips E. Osgood. The Parker House. 6:30.

CITY CLUB—Annual Sportsmen's Night. Dinner and entertainment. 6.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE—Meeting of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, with four speakers, including Frank M. Sherman, Harry Gage, Fred H. Dunham and H. R. Freund, on "The Typesetting Machine." Corner Huntington Avenue and Ruggles Street. 6:45.

CURRY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION—Lecture by Nixon Waterman, poet, with readings and reminiscences from his own works. 251 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

QUOTA CLUB—Dinner meeting. Address on "Reminiscences of Sixty Years" by William H. O'Brien. 264 Boylston Street. 6.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Address on "Adventures in Maryland," by H. Harding Hale. Copley Square. 8.

CHARLESTOWN WPA DRAMATICS—Charlestown Community Theater in "Mother Minnetonka." First Congregational Church, Green Street. 7.

ROXBURY WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"The Opera," by Paul H. Allen, Boston composer. Fellowes Athenaeum, Millmont Street. 7:30.

MECHANIC'S BUILDING—New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show. Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Continues through Saturday.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Jan Smeterlin, soloist, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 2:30.

BRIGHTON WPA CONCERT—Choral group, conducted by G. Roberts Lunger. Brighton High School, Warren Street near Cambridge Street. 9 a. m.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"English Art," guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

CURRENT EVENTS—Lecture on "Pressure Groups and Government Influence," by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery. Hotel Statler. 10:45.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION—Dinner meeting. Address by Miss Kathleen D. Courtney, president of the Disarmament Committee of the women's international organizations at Geneva on "Peace and Public Opinion." Copley-Plaza Hotel. 7:30.

NORTH QUINCY WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes, Quincy School, Newbury Avenue and Botolph Street. 9:45 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Two States Seek Federal Aid To Develop Blackstone River

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6 (AP)—Charles F. McElroy, director of the Rhode Island Department of Public Works, yesterday, at a hearing here before a board of army engineers on proposed development of the Blackstone River system, said his department would sponsor legislation for a bond issue to reclaim land on the east side of the Seekonk River if the Federal Government dredged the channel to 25-foot depth and removed Bold Point and a part of India Point.

Maj Mason J. Young, of the board of army engineers, said at the outset that while the Government was interested in proposals of general application to the entire watershed, it was especially concerned with projects that might be "economically justified."

Preliminary Hearing

The hearing called for a preliminary examination of the Blackstone River from Narragansett Bay at Providence to Worcester, Mass. Among subjects discussed at the hearing were proposed flood control, water supply, sewage treatment and control of stream pollution, conservation, recreation and industrial rehabilitation.

Massachusetts sent witnesses to the hearing from Worcester, Grafton, Sutton, Uxbridge, Millville, Milford, Shrewsbury and Oakdale.

Cost Put at $18,500,000

State Senator P. Eugene Casey, of Milford, heading the Massachusetts delegation, estimated the total cost of the entire Blackstone Valley program at $18,500,000. He sought the funds with which to execute such a program, he said, on the basis of a 100 per cent grant, under a congressional resolution that provided for appropriations for relief purposes in the amount of $350,000,000. Under his plan, Rhode Island would have an $11,000,000 program, with the remainder of the $18,500,000 for Massachusetts phases of the Blackstone River project.

Worcester was represented by Earl R. Perry of the city engineer's department.

Maine WPA Workers Puzzled by Shirking And Shoveling Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 6—WPA workers, recalling the January dispute on WPA snow removal here, questioned somewhat quizzically today a ruling by State Administrator Albert Abrahamson to penalize shirkers.

In accordance with orders from Washington, Mr. Abrahamson has notified foremen and supervisors on WPA projects that along with the workmen, they face penalties of suspension for a month without pay or discharge if shirking is proved against WPA employees.

This order aroused discussion among WPA workers, especially among 30 who are employed on Portland Park Commission WPA projects. On Jan. 20, this group was set to work shoveling snow. Hundreds of other workers in the city were sent home on that day of heavy snowfall.

Administrator Abrahamson ruled that the 30 who shoveled snow were not eligible for pay, as snow removal is not an accredited task for WPA workers. However, all other WPA workers in Portland, given a day off, received full pay.

Only a matter of $100 is involved to pay the 30 workers, but observers here are questioning the wisdom of WPA regulations in view of the fact that Massachusetts placed nearly 50,000 WPA workers on snow removal Jan. 20 when 12 inches of snow blocked highways.

Five Suspects Arraigned In Liquor Cutting Case

Arrested yesterday for allegedly operating a $15,000 "cutting plant" (where pure liquors are adulterated), five men were arraigned today before United States Commissioner Edwin C. Jenney. They are Samuel Mauriello, Wlfred C. Pierce, David Chessman, Samuel Zabot and Joseph Cucinotta. Mauriello was released on $1000 bail, the others on $3000 each for hearing on Feb. 20.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Radio Guild: Shakespeare's**	Pedrio Via and his tango	"Flash Gordon": sketch.....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	**"Richard III," Part 2....**	orchestra concert.....	Carl Moore's Orchestra.....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch.	Charlotte Ensemble: local	"Jack Armstrong": sketch....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	studio concert	Dick Tracy: detective sketch..	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; "Supper Show": songs	Evening Tattler: skits; music.	Yankee News Service.....	Virginia Verrill, songs; orch..
6:15	Songs in the Night.....	News; Musical Turns: records	"Melody Sweethearts".....	News of Youth, comment.....
6:30	News; soloist; sport briefs...	"Salute": sketches and music.	Radio Rendezvous: interview.	Report; George Hall's Orch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.....	Truth Barlow: sketch.....	Musical Moments: recording..	Imperial Hawaiian Band.....
7:00	**"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch**	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch.....	"Myrt and Marge": drama....	**Talk, Sen. Warren Austin, Vt.**
7:15	**'Nine to Five'; comedy serial**	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch..	Jerry Cooper; Sally Singer; or.	**"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole;**
7:30	**"Lum and Abner": sketch..**	Studio chorus recital.....	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch....	**instrumentalists; soloists....**
7:45	Miners Quartet: Mine Boss.	Tune Twisters: vocal.....	**Boake Carter, news comment..**	Yankee News Service.....
8:00	**Music Is My Hobby: pianist.**	**Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Boris**	"Harv and Esther": comedy;	**Museum talk: "Rembrandt"..**
8:15	**NBC String Symphony Orch-**	**Karloff; Frank Fay; Anne**	soloists; trio; orchestra.....	**Francis J. Cronin, organist..**
8:30	**estra concert, conducted**	**Butler and Art Landry;**	**Bruna Castagna, contralto;**	**Little Symphony Orchestra,**
8:45	**by Frank Black.....**	**Three Brown Sisters, vocal.**	**concert orchestra .....**	**Phillips James, conductor...**
9:00	Death Valley Days: western	**Lanny Ross presents Show**	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	Bert Block's Orchestra.....
9:15	dramatic sketch; soloist...	**Boat; Frank McIntyre; Win-**	Casa Loma Orch.; soloist...	Andrew F. Kelly, comment....
9:30	**America's Town Meeting:**	**ifred Cecil; Conrad Thibault;**	"The Cookie Jar Revue":	"Listen to This": variety....
9:45	**"Does Our Educational**	**blackface; orchestra .....**	Phil and Flo Cook.....	Yankee News Service.....
10:00	**System Need Reorganiz-**	**Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dor-**	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	**Dr. Charles M. Courboin,**
10:15	**ing?"; speakers, questions.**	**sey's Orchestra; Josef Lhe-**	soloists and specialties.....	**organ recital .....**
10:00	NBC Cinema Theater:	**vinne; Walter Huston; Ma-**	**Dramatizations of the news..**	Perley Stevens's Orchestra....
10:45	sketches; soloists; pit or..	**rina Schubert; Bob Burns...**	Spotlight Revue: variety.....	**Talk, Rexford G. Tugwell....**
11:00	Reports; news; musicale....	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	Guy Lombardo and his Royal
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs.....	Sports review; Musical Turns	Bruins-Canadiens report.....	Canadians Orchestra .....
11:30	Ben Bernie and his dance	Joe Reichman and his dance	Jan Garber's Orchestra.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....
11:45	orchestra; vocal soloists....	orchestra	Anson Weeks's Orchestra.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia": readings of network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI (WEAF-WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour. Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day program.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Women's National Republican Club; address, "On the Eve of Battle," James M. Beck.
2:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), The Magic of Speech.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
4:15 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Congress Speaks": Washington program.
6:35 WEEI (WEAF—National), Olympic Winter Games report.
6:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Kaltenborn Edits the News.
6:45 WEEI, New Hampshire Winter Sports Forecast.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdin's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "College Prom": James Melton, tenor; choir; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel": musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter": dramatic sketch.
10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), String Sinfonia, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Richard Himber's Orchestra;
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news. soloist.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Other Americas": speaker; Edward Tomlinson; soloist; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild: chamber music recital.
10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jazz Nocturne": soloists; orch.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

2:15 W1XK (9.57 mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Harvard Crimson Typifies Loss Felt In Retiring of Professor Kittredge

An accolade of praise ran through the Harvard Crimson today following the announcement last night by Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, leading authority on Chaucer and Shakespeare, that he will retire on Sept. 1 after having taught at Harvard for 47 years. Prof. James B. Munn of the English department, as well as undergraduate editorial and copy writers joined in praise of "Kitty," whose wing collar, pearly gray suit and beard are almost as famous as his scholarship.

Says the Crimson:

"Admittedly one of the world's greatest authorities on Chaucer and Shakespeare, the man who thinks in Anglo-Saxon when lecturing on Beowulf, who celebrates in the fourteenth century English when considering the 'Canterbury Pilgrims,' and whose mind nimbly courses in Elizabethan iambics when delivering his renowned lectures in English 2, has made a niche for himself in Harvard legend with his sartorial perfection alone.

"Resplendent in pearl-gray suits and wing collar, his Victorian (an adjective of which he claims he alone knows the meaning) perfection goes partly unnoticed before the modern machine age youth, fascinated by his spring lapel device for the control of his spectacles.

"Many college generations now have watched in awe as the glasses are snapped in by the winding apparatus (of which he always carries a spare in his pocket) and as many generations have followed with bated breath the rapid flight of the homing pince-nez, anxiously awaiting the inevitable entanglement—which, of course, has never happened."

And, editorially, the Crimson comments:

"The homeliest tribute paid to the reign of George Lyman Kittredge came from a member of the sophomore class who, upon hearing of his resignation, said mournfully: "And I never took his course."

"This attitude, half-wistful, half-outraged, is typical of Harvard men in whose eyes it is rank injustice that Kitty should not go on forever. He is as thoroughly Harvard as 'Veritas,' the Holden Chapel, or the fireplaces in Holworthy Hall, and to generations of students at this university Shakespeare is not so much the greatest poet of the ages as he is the subject of Kittredge's scholarship.

African Dam Built Under Direction Of Soil Engineers

Prof. Karl von Terzaghi, world authority on soil mechanics, an engineering science which he founded, gave the first of a series of free public lectures in America at Harvard University yesterday afternoon.

Most outstanding among engineering feats possible through a study of soil mechanics, are the civil engineering applications which allow savings up to 50 per cent in cement, sand and other dam materials necessary for such structures. Without careful soil studies by qualified experts, tops of dams must be broader and the slope of their faces must be steeper, if they would be safe.

Two recent accomplishments the new methods have made possible, Dr. Terzaghi said, "are the Dou Houisia Dam in northern Africa and one in Russia across the Swir River. Both of these could be built only because laboratory workers were able to find ways to overcome soil difficulties beneath the dam sites.

The African dam, 1500 feet long and 100 feet high, was constructed on very loose soil by using an immense inverted filter 500,000 feet square. A large area once dry is now fertile and productive. The Russian Dam, 1500 feet long and 60 feet high, was built on a bed of plastic clay more than 400 feet deep, interspersed with layers of water-soaked sand.

Littleton Stages Winter Carnival

LITTLETON, N. H., Feb. 6 (AP)—A parade and poverty party opened Littleton's tenth annual winter carnival last night.

Fire whistles and red fire heralded the arrival of "King Winter" and costumed merrymakers wore their oldest clothes. An extra charge was levied on those who dressed up.

Those who desired refreshments had to stand in a bread line before a soup kitchen. The fare was soup, crackers, doughnuts and coffee.

The carnival will continue through Friday with woodchopping contests, horse racing, a parade, hockey games, downhill races and the crowning of a carnival queen the principal items.

Teachers' Pay Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALTON, Mass., Feb. 6—Restoration of half of the teachers' pay cut, in effect since 1933, has been voted here.

Sled Factory Calls For Materials From Many World Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH PARIS, Maine, Feb. 6—How dependent one part of the world is upon another is well illustrated at the sled factory here. The Paris Manufacturing Company is manufacturing sleds, skis, desks, small furniture and lawn swings. It is a woodworking plant.

One might suspect that it would be dependent only on the great Maine forests for the source of its supplies, yet one day recently a carload of clear spruce was unloaded at the plant which had come by steamer from Alaska to the Pacific coast, thence overland by rail entirely across the continent.

Only last week a shipment of bamboo was unloaded. This stock is for the making of ski poles, and the bamboo did not come from China, but from India. Last week a large shipment of chine wood oil for the manufacture of a high-grade varnish popped in from China and, to make the picture complete, there is a shipment of rope and twine en route from Manila.

State Grange to Build On Exposition Grounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6—Reports revealing a net profit of $7312 after deducting all charges, and announcement that the State Grange is contemplating erection of a Grange building on the local grounds, featured the annual meeting of the Eastern States Exposition.

A special committee was appointed to work with Grange officials on plans for the building to serve as a center for State Grange activities here.

Youth Wins Art Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6—A young painter, Harold Rabinowitz, unknown outside his immediate circle, was declared winner of first prize for oils in the seventeenth annual exhibition of the Springfield Art League, which opened this week. The youth took the award of $300 with Eventide, a serious painting of a workman's family.

College to Assay Student Activity Outside of Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Feb. 6—A survey of the extracurricular life of Colby College is being undertaken by Prof. Curtis H. Morrow of the department of sociology, at the request of Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, president of the college.

The purpose of the study is to ascertain the various activities that occupy the time of students outside of the regular academic work, and to evaluate these extracurricular occupations in terms of their effects upon the educational and social development of the students.

"Campus life often seems like a confusing whirl of activities," said Dr. Johnson in announcing the survey, "but we find that we have no factual basis for sifting the useful from the useless. The clubs, societies, fraternities, sororities, athletic teams and other campus organizations do, however, serve as a laboratory for training in the art of living together.

"On the basis of the findings of this survey next spring, it is our intention to encourage only those student activities which supplement and enrich further the work of the classrooms and may serve a useful purpose in the training of men and women for competence in dealing with the confusing problems of political and social life."

The investigation will be conducted largely by students who are majoring in sociology in order that they may have first-hand experience in the technique of making social surveys. The plans call for two main lines of approach: A survey of all the campus organizations together with their origins, purposes and present status; comprehensive questionnaires, to be filled out by each individual student showing in detail how he occupies his spare time and his attitude toward these various pursuits.

Connecticut Reduces Size of Forest Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6—State Forester Austin F. Hawes claims for Connecticut the best record in the country in keeping its forest fires small in size. A system of many small fire crews throughout the State, motorized apparatus at strategic points, and recently the assistance of the Civilian Conservation Corps, is credited with this result. Fires are put out before they cover many acres.

Mr. Hawes has totaled his forest fire figures for 1935, finding almost twice as many fires as in 1934, due to a dry season in both spring and fall. There were 1500 fires in the State, burning 7321 acres. Only five fires burned more than 100 acres apiece. The average acreage was 4.9. Careless smokers, said the forester, started nearly half the fires in the State last year.

Wages Rise in Greenfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6—The best January payroll index figures in five years were announced today by the Chamber of Commerce. The index payroll of $81,227, representing a cross section of the community's industries, is 50 per cent greater than the index for January a year ago, and well ahead of the $78,132 figure of last December.

Maine Democrats Pin Hopes On Persuading Brann to Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 6—Maine's Democratic State Committee met at Hallowell, Saturday, and came out of the meeting with the announcement they will attempt again to prevail on Gov. Louis J. Brann to reconsider and seek a third term. Unanimously they are said to have agreed that (a) Mr. Brann has been for two terms Maine's best Governor, (b) that without him at the helm Maine's Democratic Party is in for one whale of a trimming in this year's election.

Doors were shut tight as the committee met but after the meeting was over members stated no other gubernatorial possibilities received consideration. There have, however, been several names prominently mentioned as likely candidates in the event Brann chooses to remain out of the race as his friends predict he will. Foremost among them is state committee chairman Fred H. Lancaster of Lewiston, Androscoggin county judge of probate. F. Harold Dubord of Waterville would have been considered if he had not already announced himself a candidate for the U. S. Senate opposing Wallace H. White Jr. of Lewiston.

New Brann Statement

Governor Brann is expected to make another announcement of his plans very shortly in answer to the demands of the state committee and members of both parties await it anxiously.

Of course, Maine Democratic troubles are traced more or less directly to the gulf which has widened over patronage problems between Governor Brann and E. Carl Moran Jr., Rockland, United States Representative from the Second District, who will be up for re-election this year. Messrs. Moran and Brann have not clicked, particularly since the removal of John A. McDonough, a Brann appointee, as ERA head, and the subsequent installation of Paul Edwards, now head of the WPA in Massachusetts, in his stead. When Governor Brann, according to reports, recommended McDonough for WPA administrator, Mr. Moran prevailed again and Albert Abrahamson, a former Bowdoin College professor, got the top relief job.

All this set not at all well with the Governor, who many believe justly considers himself the key man in the party in Maine. Governor Brann went to Washington to confer with national Democratic leaders concerning the matter. Returning home, he announced his decision not to run, indicating, perhaps, he did not get what he expected from Mr. Farley and other Democratic powers that be.

Republicans Split

Republicans in the meantime, are chuckling, or would be if they themselves knew just what is in their own party which threatens to spit over the gubernatorial candidate. There are three at this time. They are Blin W. Page of Skowhegan, Clyde R. Smith of Skowhegan, avowed political enemies, and Lewis O. Barrows of Newport, Secretary of State.

There will be four, however, according to advance predictions, for it is believed that Republicans who prevailed upon former Gov. Percival P. Baxter to postpone a European trip to preside at their state convention, will accord him such an ovation at that time that he will reconsider and seek a third term as Governor. This is said to be what many Maine Republicans want.

Without Governor Brann as an opponent, Republicans in Maine look for a sweeping victory and a return to power and prestige. With him as an opponent they are less certain but believe that national issues and the district hostility of Maine citizens to phases of the New Deal will enable them to win in spite of Brann's admitted popularity. But Republicans understand they must achieve harmony within the party and lack of it right now is a source of worry.

Democrats who feel with Governor Brann that Mr. Moran has dealt the party a hard blow, make no bones of their intentions to "smear Moran" in the coming election. One Democrat with such leanings is Mayor Robert J. Wiseman of Lewiston who blames Moran for what he terms Lewiston's "rotten deal" under WPA. Mayor Wiseman, up for election as Mayor for a tenth term, has a large political following. He has been mentioned as a candidate to oppose Moran. Friends of the latter, however, claim his hostility is largely due to the stopping of his salary as Lewiston ERA administrator after Moran forces took over federal relief.

Republicans Open Drive

Monday night Republicans fired the first State-wide shot with a rally in Lewiston, stronghold of the Democratic party, where former Senator Moses of New Hampshire, former Chief Justice William R. Pattangall of Augusta, Nettie C. Burleigh, State committee woman, and others assailed the New Deal. Presiding was Dana S. Williams of Lewiston, prominently mentioned as a candidate for Congress from the second district.

An advocate of the Townsend plan, the Rev. J. Clarence Leckemby of Pittsfield, is touring the State in the interests of his candidacy for Congress and in the interests of the Townsend plan. He has addressed some fair-sized audiences, but the Townsend plan, on the whole, is receiving little support.

Democrats have chosen Lewiston for their State convention. Republicans will convene in Bangor. In the meantime, the pot boils.

Big Increase Shown In Tuna Fish Catch By Maine Fishermen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 6—Walter H. Rich, an agent of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, has written and illustrated a most interesting brochure on "The Horse Mackerel or Giant Tuna Fishery of Maine." It shows that this fishery, ignored until recent years, is growing in importance each season. More fish were taken last summer than in any other year. At Portland, 423 fish were landed.

The largest fish weighed 913 pounds and the smallest 33 pounds. The price paid early in the season was eight cents a pound and the first fish taken brought its captor a $50 bill. The lowest price paid was one cent a pound, and the average for the season was four cents. The highest average ever paid was in 1931 with eight cents, lowest six cents and highest 10 cents.

At Ogunquit about 100 fish were taken last season, nearly all by sport fishermen using rod and line. These fish nearly all ran small, the larger ones being only a little more than 100 pounds, in weight. A few were landed at York Village, Boothbay Harbor, New Harbor and Rockland which would probably bring the total up to something like 600 fish for 1935.

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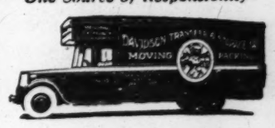
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Exemption Asked On Rhode Island $3000 Properties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6—Home owners would be exempt from taxation on property valued at less than $3000 according to the measure introduced in the State Senate by Senator Francis J. Kiernan (D) of North Providence, and which he also intends to place before the proposed constitutional convention.

Under the present arrangements for enactment of laws of this type, it would be necessary for the bill to have the approval of the present General Assembly and the next and then be approved by three fifths of the voters at a subsequent referendum.

However, it was pointed out that if the amendment was adopted at the proposed constitutional convention, it could become effective within a much shorter time.

The measure as presented in the State Senate reads:

"There shall be exempted from all taxation other than special assessments for benefits, to every head of a family who is a citizen of and resides in the State of Rhode Island, the real estate occupied by him as a home to the value of $3000, provided, however, that the title of homestead may be vested in such head of the family or his lawful wife residing therein, or in both."

Asked how he would make up the deficiency in municipal revenue which would be lost through such a constitutional reduction, Senator Kiernan explained that adoption of his plan would force local assessors to "smoke out" the hidden wealth in the form of intangibles which have escaped assessment through weak tax-production laws.

He indicated that adoption of such an amendment would force strengthening of the tax collection laws to provide for compulsory filing of sworn statements on intangible assets.

Portland Vessels Bring Light Fares From Fishing Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 6—Stormy and cold weather at sea has led to a fish scarcity here. An examination of the logs of vessels reveal that an average of but one trip a month has been made to the fishing grounds and that unusually small fares have been brought home. Repeatedly, vessels which have started for the grounds have been forced to put back into port, sometimes by high seas and gales, sometimes by the "icing-up" of rigging and gear.

One of the trawlers that has maintained a consistently good record for catches made but nine trips in December and January, and her crew shared only about $70 a month each; and yet this was almost double the shares of crew members of other vessels.

Although Portland itself has escaped the extreme cold that has enveloped other sections of the country. Fishermen have found conditions at sea difficult. One of them declared that on several occasions trawls have frozen on the short six-foot trip from water to deck, making it impossible to stow them, and littering the ship with gear.

Dealers said that fish prices in December and January held at a higher peak than in the winter of 1933-34 when the market had to be supplied from Boston. As a result, haddock retail prices have been 14 cents a pound for small, undressed fish, and 32 cents a pound for filets.

Belfast Railroad Reports Net Income Of $6330 During 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Me., Feb. 6—The Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, which has been owned and operated for the past ten years by the city of Belfast, made a net income for 1935 of $6330, according to figures submitted to the board of directors.

This figure, however, was increased to $26.287 by back revenue received from settlement of the so-called Division Case under award from the Interstate Commerce Commission, all of the revenue received as a result of that decision being carried to 1935 earnings.

In ten years of independent operation, the road has earned $55,242. Four years show losses, $9305 in 1927, $8929 in 1931, $1972 in 1933, and $1807 in 1934. In the last two years however, there was really no loss, for the retroactive revenue credit in 1925 was for these years as well as for 1932.

At the start of 1936, the road is free of interest-bearing debt, and shows current liabilities of $9593 against current assets of $45,828, of which $36,075 is in cash.

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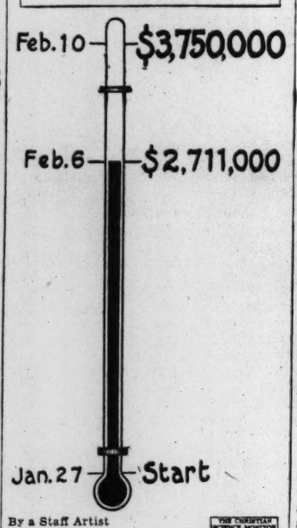

By a Staff Artist

Community Fund Is $2,711,000 With Three Days Left

Officials of the Boston Community Chest campaign with $1,000,000 to go and only three days in which to make it, would like to transplant some of the enthusiasm of a good sporting event into the framework of the relief picture.

The sports crowd thinks it has much at stake. But the loss or victory of a single sports event is not comparable, say chest campaign officials, to the failure or attainment of the $3,750,000 goal set for this year's drive, of which $2,711,000 had been subscribed up to noon today.

Many of the 101 charitable and relief agencies to share in chest funds are forced by emergency relief cases to dip into their capital funds. This is a dangerous situation, said Dana L. Ripley, general manager of the drive. The $3,750,000 goal is the minimum, he said, required to meet the demands of the needy without soaking up more of the capital operating funds of the agencies.

The capital funds represent the bare operating expenses of the organizations for relief. Every dollar taken out of these funds depreciates the efficiency and value of the services the agencies can render. The difference between these services and the relief given by the Federal Government are as wide apart as punishment and reformation in the penology system. The Government merely provides jobs and wages. The private agencies, in addition to jobs and wages, provide the services necessary for rehabilitation and moral uplift.

"This is the race that we are running," said Mr. Dana. "The welfare of thousands of needy persons is at stake. We need the enthusiastic giving of those on the sidelines to get down the last stretch on time. The gong rings at midnight, Feb. 10."

Hampshire County Trust Funds Study Is Ordered by Dever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 6—What promises to be an interesting investigation has been begun by Attorney John J. O'Connell, who is making a detailed study of trust funds in Hampshire County under the instructions of Attorney General Paul Dever.

The purpose of the study is to obtain a complete record of the establishment and use of all trust funds and to determine that they are being used in accordance with their stated objective.

Recently, Mr. Dever said, a trust fund was found in the eastern part of the State, established years ago for the development of recreational facilities in Boston, and never put to use because no trustee could be qualified to undertake its administration. In the years since its establishment it had grown from $300,000 to $500,000.

Tarpon Damaged By Heavy Ice Floes

Her steel-plated sides still wet from her inaugural dip into the ocean, the new navy submarine, Tarpon, was in drydock today with both her diving rudders out of commission. She had her first skirmish with the enemy, and came off second best.

Fresh from the Electric Boat Works in Groton, Conn., the Tarpon was undergoing builders' trials at Provincetown, prior to her delivery to the navy. During maneuvers, she was struck and damaged by huge ice floes, some cakes of which were reported four feet thick. She came to Boston today under her own power to be put into the East Boston drydock, where she will remain until Saturday.

Town Hall Contract Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, Mass., Feb. 6—The contract for construction of a new town hall, to replace the one burned last year, was let by the selectmen to W. J. Quinn Company of Longmeadow for $34,809. Ralph Sizer of Westfield is the architect.

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Builders of Arms Declared Knowing No Friend Nor Foe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALTHAM, Mass., Feb. 6—"The munitions business knows neither friend nor foe; it recognizes only customers," said Dr. H. C. Engelbrecht last night at the Hovey Institute. Dr. Engelbrecht, coauthor of "Merchants of Death" and Nye committee assistant, was discussing "The Munitions Racket."

"In Europe," Dr. Engelbrecht said, "several nations are worried about Germany's rearmament. Where did Germany buy her arms? From private munitions makers in those very nations—England, France and the others.

Sold to 52 Nations

"Just before the World War, Germany sold munitions to 52 nations—most of those munitions were used against German soldiers. British ships were blown up in Turkish waters by British-made mines. Even today while the American diplomacy disapproves Japan's actions, Japan buys munitions from American makers. During the recent Italo-British war scare, munitions factories in Italy that are partially British-owned, were working night and day on munitions to be used potentially against England."

"Men are recruited for war largely through patriotism," he stated, "but munitions, which are now really more important than men, are a business and are handled as a business with all the high-pressure salesmanship of any other great industry. The more war—the more profits, and it does not matter to the munitions makers whose war it is. They have no patriotism—only business sense.

Hunting Angle

"Another angle of this racket that is too little discussed," he continued, "is hunting. There are in the United States some 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 hunters, and they use about $40,000,000 worth of munitions a year. That is a business the munitions makers find worth protecting. Propaganda about the 'sport' of hunting, false conservation work, actual bribery of real conservationists — these are the methods of protection.

"With the use of automatic rifles hunters are far more dangerous to wild life than the advance of civilization, draining of swamps or any of those things that so-called conservationists, backed by munitions interests, claim as bad for wild life. Those things are all bad, but nowhere nearly so bad as hunting. But that is 'sport.'"

Remove Profit Motive

During the question hour which followed his lecture, Dr. Engelbrecht was asked what constructive criticism he would offer. He first pointed out that the United States, for example, had ready enough government-owned munitions plants and shipyards for peacetime but could not use them at full capacity because enough business had to be given to private firms to keep them going so they could help in wartime. "Why not," he asked, "have the Government use its facilities to the full in peacetime and arrange an industrial mobilization of other industries to care for the wartime needs. That would remove the profit motive from the munitions business in peacetime at least."

Arboretum Imports Hardy Shrubs Able 'to Take' New England Winters

Plant-hunters of the Arnold Arboretum will attempt to find shrubs suitable for New England to replace the many varieties killed by the severe cold of the last two winters.

For the first time in New England, certain hardy types of lilac, holly, and wild apple imported from the Balkan states of Europe are to be tried. During the last two winters, 275 different species of plants once thought hardy enough for New England's climate were killed and 226 others severely damaged, according to a survey made by the Arboretum staff.

"Since 1933, losses from winter damage have been greater than ever before," Prof. Oakes Ames, director of the Arboretum, said.

Following careful and detailed studies of the plants affected by cold, Dr. Edgar Anderson, formerly of the Bussey Institution, visited the Balkans, where he collected plants and seeds in Bulgaria, Roumania and Yugo-Slavia. The climate in these countries closely resembles that of Boston.

His report indicated that the Balkan strains of such plants as ivy, yew, and box, coming from a climate similar to New England, would prove more adaptable here than the more or less tender strains that have already been imported from northern Europe.

Among the more promising collections obtained by Dr. Anderson are a Bosnian holly, a hybrid ash from the Danube, alpine forms of the common lilac, and numerous forms of the small, yellow-fruited wild apple of southwestern Europe.

Investigations of temperature conditions at the Arboretum disclosed that thermometers registered variations of as much as 12 degrees Fahrenheit occuring in adjacent localities at the same time, showing clearly why plants growing in these various spots were differently affected by the weather. Nearly 600 new plants were added last year to the permanent growing in the Arboretum, bringing the total number of varieties under cultivation to over 6000.

Changing World Conditions Made Topic of Lectures

Interpretation of major factors in a rapidly changing world, as reflected in journalism, literature, economics, international relations and business, for the benefit of those seeking understanding of what is behind the modern trends, has been planned by leading civic, business, professional and service organizations in co-operation with the Massachusetts Department of Education, University Extension Service.

Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who will preside at the series of weekly lectures constituting the "course" said today that the lectures would be held at Gardner Auditorium, State House, starting Feb. 10.

Speakers include Leonard W. Cronkhite Jr. of the World Peace Foundation on "International Relations in a Changing World"; George W. Coleman, founder of the Ford Hall Forum, on "The Challenge of the Times"; Christopher Morley, editor and author, on "A Change Without Notice"; Ralph C. Wilson, vice-president of Babson's Reports, on "Government and Business"; Clark Hallam, journalist and traveler, on "The Far East in a Changing World"; Richard Waldo, president of the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, on "Why the Future Calls for Courage"; Archibald T. Davison, professor of music at Harvard, on "Music in a Changing World."

Aiken Seeks Governorship

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 6 (AP)—Lieut. Gov. George D. Aiken of Putney announced he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. He is the first to announce his candidacy. He was a member of the House in 1931 and 1933 and Speaker during 1933.

Dr. Hart Drops Train for Plane

By a Staff Photographer

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart

Historian and Harvard Classmate of "T. R." Takes a Plane From Boston for Chicago

Ever progressive, he waits 82 years to fly, but he left Boston for Chicago by the sky line with keen anticipation.

Ever a Progressive, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, historian and classmate of former President Roosevelt, "T. R." at Harvard, took his first airplane flight today to keep a monthly appointment in Chicago.

As the 82-year-old scholar faced a group of questioning reporters at the East Boston airport his patriarchal brow contracted a little at the sudden invasion of his privacy, but after almost half a century of teaching you can face almost anything, and, anyway, it's something of a comfort to have people around you when you make your first ascent.

Why had the Professor not taken to flying before? someone asked. And behind the flowing white beard the gentle mouth smiled and murmured, "Was too scared. Afraid I might fall off." Having got up his courage, however, he was definitely enthusiastic, and as he stepped gaily across the icy-caked flying field to the blue-and-orange plane he spoke warmly of the manner in which aviation was revolutionizing passenger travel.

Perhaps after many years of lecturing at Harvard University, as Eaton professor of the science of government, it was natural that he should say:

"The greatest significance of the whole air force is military. Flying will change the whole science of war, and that means it will change the history of mankind."

Having made that observation, he glanced with bright-eyed interest at two small children in the waiting room, and inquired if they were going with him. But they were only there to wave some other passenger off.

Time to go aboard. Six passengers in a 16-passenger 'plane, but more might be picked up at New York, when they stopped there about noon. Thrilled and delighted, the sturdy figure in its well-worn, black cloth coat with furry collar, the stiff brown fingers of a woolen glove poking out of one pocket, the treasured airplane ticket peeking out of the other, clambered into the cabin, turning just long enough for the more fortunate of the press photographers to take a shot.

Professor Hart will be in Chicago about 5 this afternoon, in time to attend a meeting he has gone to by train ever since he ceased his active teaching, 10 years ago. He will fly east via Cleveland, where he was graduated from grammar school, and where a school has been named after him.

Born in Pennsylvania, he obtained his doctor's degree at Freiburg University in 1883, and subsequently received honorary degrees from Richmond College, Tufts, and the University of Geneva. He was named Eton professor of the science of government in 1910.

Pearl P. Strachan

Rhode Island Assembly Pushes Election Year Labor Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6—Legislation to improve conditions of labor in this State continues to be uppermost on the calendars in both branches of the Legislature, after a desultory week in which four minor measures were enacted into law.

In the lower branch, amendments are being studied to revise the workmen's compensation law to include occupational disabilities. A side issue is whether the director of labor shall be stripped of power to adjudicate facts in compensation cases, this change having been indorsed by industrialists and by local and out-of-state experts in the field.

For an Upholstery Law

Apparent to some critics, is a desire on the part of the Legislature to rush through a variety of bills "to benefit labor," without giving due consideration to the measures, with the prospect that some bills which no one meant to enact will slip through. The fact that this is an election year is believed responsible for this desire for haste.

Included among the labor bills is one to set up a division of bedding in the Department of Labor. This proposed bureau would inspect and tag remodeled mattresses and stuffed furniture. While there is some merit in the subject of this bill, there is a likely possibility that in years to come such a state division would fall into the category of humor, along with such town offices as fence viewer and weigher of salt.

Barber Shop Charges

Other pending bills would fix minimum charges for barber shops and would provide for an eight-hour day completed within 11 hours for street railway employees.

Automobile owners would be affected by two pending measures. One calls for compulsory liability insurance, similar to the law in effect in Massachusetts. This has been advocated on various earlier occasions in Rhode Island, but always has failed of enactment when automobile societies raised objections. The second bill now pending would reduce the fees for automobile registrations, the reduction amounting to 50 per cent in some cases. This latter measure would mean a reduction of approximately $1,000,000 a year in the State's revenue. Few states charge as much for automobile registration as Rhode Island. The fee is based on the weight of the vehicle. For small cars the average is $12 a year, and for medium-weight vehicles it averages $14 to $18.

Coding State Law

An unusual situation has come about in the Legislature, with several measures calling for a stipulation on the books that no extra-budgetary appropriations shall be made unless additional revenue also is arranged.

The stipulation, approved last year, was hailed as designed to improve efficiency and put the state more definitely on a pay-as-we-go basis. Already, however, the Legislature has found it expedient to skirt around this requirement for finding additional revenue. A bill has been approved calling for $50,000 for bovine antituberculosis work; $27,000 has been asked for a special election in Richmond, and for the state election on March 10; and a bill is pending which calls for $55,000 for recodification of the state laws.

The first measure is believed covered by an unexpended balance from the last budget. A move is being pushed, however, to suspend temporarily the pay-as-we-go restriction, in order to insure passage of the second and third measures.

Berkshires Recall Days As Great Sheep Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6—In 1807 Elkhanah Watson exhibited his merino ewe and ram on the local common, thereby winning the title of founder of the agricultural fair in the United States.

In the years that followed, the Berkshires were well populated with sheep.

Today the assessors' annual report reveals there are but 21 sheep in this community.

C. of C. Urges Pittsfield To Take Over Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6—Directors of the Chamber of Commerce feel that Pittsfield should take over the privately owned Pittsfield Airport, it was revealed today.

A total of $70,000 has been spent on the development of the airport, which the city can acquire for $12,000. In addition, the Federal Government is prepared to expend the additional sum of $45,000 on its improvement, if it is under municipal ownership.

Ely Opens Drive For Free Delegation

Microphones at WBZ were just cooling off today from former Gov. Joseph B. Ely's cannonades at the New Deal, the Brain Trust, President Roosevelt, and Senator Robinson last night. It was the opening of his campaign for an uninstructed Massachusetts delegation.

Incised the man who nominated Al Smith in 1932: "Senator Robinson did not answer Smith. His speech was a diversion.

". . . Is it not apparent from the record . . . that this Administration during the past three years has departed from the theory of constitutional government, under which we have lived and prospered since 1790?"

Then, in clipped sentences, the former Governor excoriated the Brain Trust. "If you examine it (the record) at all," he asserted, "you will find very clear indication that the President forgot the pledges of the Democratic Party and the fundamental principles of the Constitution, as well as the names of the leaders of his party, under the beguiling influence, fanciful theories and impractical schemes of these inexperienced men.

"Fortunately for him, he did retain Mr. Farley to attend to the purely political manipulations."

New England Sets Fast Pace in Rural Electric Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 6—New England leads the entire country in rural electrification, with the possible exception of the west coast, where the demands of irrigation have occasioned the extension of electrical lines and service extensively into farming areas, says John Leland, director of rural service of the New England Public Service Company.

The average for the country is about 12 per cent, while that of New England is 50 per cent, and Maine 40 per cent. It was not until about 1925 that any real start was made in extending electrical service to rural sections.

A study has been made to determine the application of electric service to the needs of farmers, and, as a result of this, electrical energy is being used advantageously and profitably on many poultry and dairy farms.

Mr. Leland says that use of electricity for house lighting alone was not a sufficient market to expect extension of electric power lines into rural areas. He also expressed the opinion that there would be little market or little likelihood of electrical power from Quoddy being distributed in the eastern part of the State. "It can't be done unless the power is sold at less than cost to the consumer."

Marshal Murphy Hurls Bomb at Ely And His 'Crow Eaters'

United States Marshal John J. Murphy, who is president of the Massachusetts Roosevelt (F. D.) Club, should have lived in the time of King Arthur. Dubbed at the famous Table Round the Knight of the Doughty Defense, he could have clubbed his way through many an enemy lance. Denied that pleasure, Marshal Murphy goes out to do battle with the foes of President Roosevelt in pen and speech.

Today he released a hand-written document of several pages, terming the Liberty League "Crow Eaters," advising them to be fitted for walking shoes and announcing that "the Democratic Party in Massachusetts is not for sale."

By Marshal Murphy's statistics, the Liberty Leaguers number only one-seventeen thousandth of the population. Former Governor Ely was the chief target for the marshal's pen. Mr. Ely was frustrated by not being nominated vice-president in 1932, said Mr. Murphy; he should join the "conservative Republicans," for he is no longer a Democrat.

Around the table of King Arthur, brave, wandering knights were called "knights errant." Today, in the political scheme of things, they are "delegates-at-large." So Marshal Murphy climaxed his four pages of invective by announcing himself as a candidate for one of these positions.

Bill on Teaching Standards Draws Fire From Educators

State House Hearings

Establishment of minimum school teaching standards by the State Commissioner of Education was stoutly opposed today on the grounds that it represents a further instance of centralized power in the hands of the state.

The opposition was presented before the legislative Committee on Education by several educators who urged defeat of legislation proposed by Representative John J. Donahue of Somerville. School superintendents from various parts of Massachusetts, and a representative of the State Department of Education were among the opposition.

Morton J. Downey, assistant superintendent of Boston schools, branded the measure an attack upon the school committee system. The Rev. W. B. Ayers of Quincy contended further centralization of power in the school system or any other branch of government would be dangerous. Hugh Nixon, secretary of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation, spoke against the bill, saying the present state standards are higher than those in most states.

* * *

Crowded Hearings

Unusual public interest was shown today in the 15 hearings being held at the State House. Undoubtedly the nature of the measures which include proposals all the way from abolition of compulsory insurance to raising the state share of dog racing receipts. Practically every hearing room was well filled, while the committees waded through 142 bills.

* * *

Tax Program

Governor Curley's new tax program by which he hopes to lower the deficit-bridging state tax, although the state budget is soaring, was subjected to a bitter attack from vending machine manufacturers and operators, representatives of the tobacco industry and the dog racing interests. The measures, heard before the taxation committee, were the proposals for a $5 tax on vending machines, a 2-cent tax on cigarettes and other tobacco products and an increase from 3½ to 5 per cent on the State's share of dog race betting receipts.

* * *

Finance Companies

A jammed hearing room greeted the members of the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking today when they sat down to hear arguments on proposals to regulate the installment plan business and finance companies. But after listening to a dozen or more speakers, for and against the measures, the committee decided to continue the hearing until Feb. 18 because the proposals were so complicated.

Before the hearing was halted, Raymond H. Favreau, member of the special commission which investigated the advisability of regulating finance companies, spoke, contending that at present the legislature should concentrate on regulating finance companies and not consider the entire installment business.

William Trufant Foster of the Pollock Foundation, who sponsored a bill to regulate installment plan sales, however, declared the entire system should be regulated, adding that his measure would protect reputable firms, force out the "gyp" companies and raise the entire level of the installment business.

* * *

Libel Suits

Greater protection for newspapers in the matter of libel suits was urged today before the legislative committee on the judiciary, when Francis T. Leahy and several newspaper representatives appeared to favor a measure allowing newspapers to publish contents of all written pleadings under privilege.

Mr. Leahy, who sponsored the bill, pointed out that under the present law newspapers are allowed to publish stories on charges made in pleadings on a civil case, whereas they are open to libel suits if they publish law suit pleadings, when the latter contain libelous matter. Practically every Boston newspaper sent a representative to the hearing to argue in favor of it. The Worcester Telegram and Worcester Gazette also favored the measure, which was opposed only by one lawyer.

Senator Frank Hurley, chairman of the committee, asked if the legislation would not allow unscrupulous newspapers to exploit persons, but was told by Bailey Aldrich, Boston Herald-Traveler attorney, that the injured parties could seek to show malice on the part of the newspapers.

Springfield Lays Out Its Program For Tercentenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6 — Springfield observes the 300th anniversary of its founding this year and plans are near completion for an outstanding civic observance.

The opening event will be a dinner party, on May 13, arranged by the Advertising Club of Springfield which annually awards the William Pynchon medal, named for the founder of the city, to one or more distinguished citizens who have rendered outstanding service to the community.

The formal opening of the anniversary will come the following day, May 14, with exercises in the Municipal Auditorium and the Anniversary Ball in the evening.

May 15 has been tentatively set aside as anniversary day in the schools and in the evening the historical parade will take place. In this the development of the city will be portrayed in a pageant of floats.

"Old Home Day" will be Saturday, May 17, and the following Sunday will be set aside for observance in the churches.

A list of nearly 3000 former residents has already been compiled and to each will go an invitation to take part in the celebration.

Motorist Finds Silence Is Indeed Golden

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 6 (AP)—James Hutson of Boston probably agrees that silence is golden.

Arraigned on a speeding charge he told Judge Benjamin Cook he had only his record to stand on, that he was arrested only once before for speeding.

This was news to the judge who remarked: "You should have kept quiet, second offense. Twenty-five dollars fine."

Maine Throws Up 'Snow Fences' As Barrier to Drifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VAN BUREN, Maine, Feb. 6 — Making snow fences is a big industry in this town with three large crews of men employed in three eight-hour shifts each day operating the fence-construction machines in the new municipal workshop.

A device invented and built by Louis Nadeau of this town has proven so successful in speedy and economical manufacture of the fences that a number of machines have been constructed in the workshop and manufacture of the fences is on a large scale.

Four men operating one of the devices manufacture more than 650 feet in eight hours. Ordinary four-foot lathes are used in making the fences, being firmly held together by fine double strands of wire ingeniously twisted with the device. The product is put in rolls of 50 feet.

The town selectmen are responsible for the success of this new industry and already have sold 65,000 feet to the State Highway Commission. The fences are strung out in strategic places throughout the St. John Valley along the state highway to break up windstorms and prevent heavy snowdrifts. An additional 5000 feet has been rented to surrounding plantations.

With these fences, the work of keeping the main highways open for automobile traffic during the winter, which is being attempted for the first time this year, will be greatly facilitated.

Another Debtless Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Mass., Feb. 6—This little town on the top of a mountain, unique in that it has no public debt, and no paupers, voted $300 for public welfare at its annual town meeting yesterday.

Why is it sound business for New England insurance buyers to purchase QUINCY MUTUAL protection?

ANSWER: Quincy Mutual has grown up with New England business. Its principles have been built upon high New England ideals and standards. The great majority of its policyholders are New England people—property owners who have placed full confidence in Quincy Mutual's businesslike handling of their insurance affairs. It has resulted in a *safe* protection with an average saving of 20% annually in the cost of their insurance.

This is one of a series of informative questions and answers about Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Our local agent will be glad to tell you how this strong company can save money for you. Write us for his address.

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
Quincy, Massachusetts
AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

Listed Stock Quotations

Several Divisions of Market Bolster Advancing Tendency

Commodity and Money Markets

Many Issues Push To Higher Ground In Lively Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP) — Numerous new highs for the past five years were recorded in today's lively stock market.

Communication, farm implement, rail and specialty issues led the forward movement. The activity was pronounced at intervals. The list quieted during profit-taking periods.

Many Large Gains

American Telephone, Case and Worthington Pump soared about 5 points each, and Western Union, Deere, Mack Trucks, Chrysler and Caterpillar Tractor advanced 2 to 3.

Gainers of fractions to a point or so included International Harvester, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Goodyear, Goodrich, International Telephone, Union Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, Delaware & Hudson, Cerro de Pasco and Warner Bros. The oil and power stocks were only moderately ahead.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 2,900,000 shares.

The dollar more than held its own against leading foreign exchanges. Bonds were in demand. Cotton improved and grains were narrow

The Bank of France exhibited confidence in its ability to retain its stores of gold, in addition to the possibility of getting back some more of the yellow metal from the United States, by reducing its discount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent. This was the second cut in less than a month.

The action of two U. S. Steel Corp. railroads in letting contracts for $13.000,000 of new freight cars and locomotives was viewed as a further sign of recovery. Mack Trucks stocks developed a following upon the announcement the company had received a $2,000,000 bus order.

Government Bonds Rise

An advance of modest fractions today in the U. S. Government sector was the high spot in an otherwise uneventful bond market. With the exception of rail loans, which declined fractions, the corporate list was steady.

Investment quarters said the rise in government issues reflected the steadiness of the dollar and the accompanying abatement of inflation psychology which currently is regarded an important aid to bonds generally.

Although they held level with the previous close, home owners loan obligations were less in demand than yesterday. U. S. Treasury 3s of 1951 and the 3s of 1946 were bought, but likewise less aggressively than on Wednesday. Federal Farm Mortgage 3s of 1947 went ahead for a moderate gain.

Higher prices for government loans were matched by rises in such corporate low-yield liens as American Telephone 5s, Consolidated Gas 5½s and Western Union 5s.

Profit-taking which cropped up in the medium and low-priced rails resulted in fractional losses for Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and St. Paul 5s.

On small turnover French 7½s rose more than a point. Other foreign obligations were fairly active and mixed.

Irregular Trend Prevails In Chicago Grain Mart

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Spreading operations in which May was sold against July and September purchases formed the bulk of business late today, with prices ruling irregular.

Low temperatures continued to prevail over domestic wheat territory, but were not so severe as yesterday. The forecast was for snows except in Kansas.

Wheat closed uncertain, ⅝ lower to ⅜ higher compared with yesterday's finish, May 99¼-⅜, corn unchanged to ⅛ off, May 60¾, oats unchanged to ¼ down, and provisions unchanged to 17 cents decline.

Foreign Market

By the Associated Press

London: Business slackened on the Stock Exchange today. Oils, industrials and transatlantic shares eased on profit-taking, but closed above the lowest for the day. Gilt-edged securities and Argentine rails were supported and prices held firm while other sections moved undecidedly. The closing was irregular.

Paris: Trading was sluggish but prices held firm on the Bourse today as selling subsided. Rentes remained steady and industrials were mostly higher, while international issues moved irregularly. The closing tone was irregular.

Berlin: The tone of the Boerse was moderately heavy at the opening although the turnover was slightly higher. The market closed firm.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.99½	.99¾	.99¼	.99¼	—½
July	.89¼	.89¾	.89	.89⅜	+⅛
Sept	.88¼	.88¾	.88⅛	.88½	+⅜
	Corn				
May	.60¾	.61	.60⅝	.60¾	
July	.61	.61	.60⅞	.60⅞	+⅛
Sept.	.61⅛	.61⅛	.60⅜	.60⅞	+¼
	Oats				
May	.28⅞	.28⅞	.28¾	.28⅝	—¼
Sept.	.27½	.27½	.27⅜	.27⅜	—⅛
	Rye				
May	.58¾	.59	.58¼	.58⅞	+⅜
July	.57	.57⅜	.57	.57⅛	+⅛
Sept.	.57	.57	.57	.57	+½
	Winnipeg Wheat				Net
	High	Low	Last		Chg
May	.86¼	.86	.86⅛	—	⅛
July	.87	.86¾	.86⅞	—	⅛
October	.86⅛	.85¾	.86⅛	—	

Wool Top Futures

NEW WYORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Wool top futures closed barely steady, 1-6 lower.

	High	Low	Last
May	103.5	103.5	102.4b
July	103.8	103.8	102.5b

b— Bid

Stock Loans Decrease

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported that collateral borrowings by members as of Jan. 31 amounted to $926,704,335, a decrease of $13,737,317 compared with the Dec. 31 total of $938,441,652.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb.6	Last Feb.5
118	112¼	7	Abraham & S pf	115	115	115	115
70	68½	2½†	Acme Steel	69	68¾	69	68¾
12¾	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	12¾	12½	12⅝	12½
100½	100⅜	5	Adams Exp pf	100¼	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
35¼	33⅞	2	Adams Millis	34½	34¼	34½	34¼
25	22½	.60	Addressograph	23½	23¼	23¼	23½
21½	11⅛		Advance Rumely	4	3¾	4	3⅞
8¾	7⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
194	168½	3†	Air Reduction	193½	191½	193	
3½	2		Airway Elec App	3⅛	3	3	3
17⅜	15½	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16
45⅞	27½	..	Allegh Pr pf (h)	44	43	43	44
4⅜	2¾	..	Allegh Corp (h)	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
28½	12¾	..	Alle pf ww xxx (h)	26¾	25½	25½	27½
28¼	12½	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	25½	25½	25½	27
28½	12¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	27
37	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	37⅜	36¾	37	37½
27¾	23¾	1	Allied Mills	25¾	25¼	25¾	25½
170¾	157	8	Allied Chem	166	165	165½	165¼
174	120⅝	7	All C pf 120 25 32	120 25-32	120 25-32	120 25-32	120 25-32
8	6¾	..	Allied Stores	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
44¾	35⅜	..	Allis-Chalmers	44⅜	43	44¼	43⅝
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	23¾	23⅜	23¾	22¾
72¼	69	.5	Allied Stores pf	70⅜	70⅛	70⅜	70½
5⅝	3⅝	..	Amal Leather	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
87	75	2	Amerada	83½	82½	82½	83¼
59	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	58¾	58½	58¾	58¼
47⅝	43	.25b	Am Bank Note	46	45½	45½	46
19¼	16¼	3b	Am Crystal Sugar	18	17¼	17¼	17¾
94	89½	6	Am Crys Sug pf	92	92	92	92
50½	42½	1†	Am Br Sh&F	47⅜	47¼	47⅜	47⅜
134½	119⅞	4†	Am Can	125½	125	125⅜	125⅜
36⅜	32⅜	..	Am Car&Fdry	36¾	36	36⅛	35½
69¾	62	..	Am Car&F pf	70¼	68¼	69	68
40⅝	31		Am Chain	40¾	39½	39½	39⅝
123½	114¾	13½†	Am Chain pf	120	120	120	
91¾	88	3	Am Chicle	90¼	89⅞	90¼	90
13	8½	..	Am Colortype	12	11⅞	11¾	12
30⅝	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	29	28¾	28¾	28⅝
2&	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
9½	7	..	Am & For Pow	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
41¼	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	38⅞	37¾	38¼	38
37¼	26	..	Am & For Pow 6	34	32¼	34	
17⅝	12¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	16½	16	16	16
14¾	13	1	Am Hawaiian	14½	14¾	15¼	14¾
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
39¼	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	38½	38⅛	38¼	
4⅝	3		Am Ice	4	4	4	3⅞
24	13	2	Am Ice pf	20¾	20½	20½	20½
12⅞	10⅝	..	Am International	12¼	12	12	12¼
30⅜	25½	..	Am Locomotive	30⅜	29½	29¾	29¾
87⅞	73½	..	Am Loco pf	85¼	87	88¾	87
12⅜	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11⅜	11	11¼	11
35¾	27⅝	..	Am Metal	34½	34½	34½	34¾
132	130	4†	Am Metal 6%	133	133	133	
29⅞	25¾	.80	Am Mach & Fy	26⅞	25½	26½	26
10¾	8⅝	..	Am Power & Lt	10¼	10	10	9⅞
46	37½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	44½	43⅝	43⅝	43⅞
55¼	44⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	53½	53	53	53
27⅞	22¼	..	Am Radiator	24⅜	23⅞	24	24¼
32⅞	24⅝	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	32	31⅝	31⅝	31¾
96	89⅜	5	Am Safety Razor	100	97½	100	96
26¼	20⅜	..	Am Seating vtc	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	24¼
31	25¾	2	Am Shipbldg	29	28½	29	29
65⅞	56¾	.40†	Am Smelt & Ref	64	62⅞	63	63⅜
144	138½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	142½	140½	141½	143
105¾	104	6	Am Sm & R 6% pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	
73½	69⅞	3†	Am Snu ff	72⅜	72	72⅜	
102¼	96½	5	Am Tobacco	102½	102	102½	101½
103½	98¼	5	Am Tob B	104	102½	104	103½
29½	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	29½	27¾	28⅛	29
111½	102¾	2	Am Steel F pf	112¾	109	112¾	110
36	33⅞	2	Am Stores	35	35	35	34¾
58½	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	55¾	54½	55	55¼
141⅞	129	7	Am Sug Ref pf	141	140¾	140¾	
166	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	171¾	166	170½	165⅞
7	7	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
35	30	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	32½	31¾	32½	31¾
26⅜	23⅝	1†	Am Sum Tob	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	24½
24¼	21¼	1	Am Wat W & E	22⅝	22	22	22⅜
100	92¾	6	Am Wat'pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	
11½	9¼	..	Am Woolen	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10¾
70⅜	62½	1b	Am Woolen pf	67	66½	66½	66¾
2	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
10	7⅜	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	9	9	9¼	9½
6⅜	4⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
31½	24	..	Anaconda Con	30¾	30⅛	30¾	30¾
42½	35	.25b	Anaconda Wire	43¼	42½	43¼	42
24¼	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	24½	23½	23¾	23½
50	41¾	1†	Archer Daniels	42	41¾	42	42
110½	105¼	7	Armour Del pf	108⅛	107	107	107½
7¾	4⅞	..	Armour Ill	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
84	66¼	.6	Armour Ill pr pf	81½	81½	81½	81½
9⅜	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	9¼	9	9¼	9
11½	8¼	..	Artloom Corp	12½	11⅛	11¾	11½
51½	47⅜	1½	Armstrong Cork	50⅞	50½	50⅞	50⅞
15¾	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14¾
50¼	43	1e	Asso Oil	50½	50	50	
76¼	59	2e	Atchison T&SF	75½	74¾	75	75⅛
100	90¾	5	Atchison pf	99¾	99	99¾	99⅝
33¼	29	..	Atl CoastLine	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
15½	12	..	Atl Gulf & W I	16	14⅞	16	13
18⅛	14½	..	Atl Gulf &WI2pf	18½	17	18½	
32½	27½	1	Atl Refining	32¾	32	32⅝	32⅛
59⅛	48	2†	Atlas Powder	58	58	58	58½
117	112	6	Atlas Powder pf	117½	117½	117½	
27	18½	..	Atlas Tack	26¼	26	26	26⅞
44⅜	40⅛	..	Auburn Auto	42¾	42¼	42¼	42¼
6¾	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	6¼	6	6	6
			—B—				
5¾	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	6	5¾	5¾	5⅝
47⅞	37¾	..	Baldwin Loco (pf)	48	46	47½	46
19¾	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	20⅛	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜
28½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	10	28	29¼	27⅞
45¼	41⅞	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45¼	45	45	45
88½	82¼	..	Barker Bros pf	88	87⅞	88	87⅞
70	63½	..	Bayuk Cig	70	68	68¼	68½
17⅞	14⅛	.60†	Barnsdall A	17¾	17¼	17½	17⅝
70½	18	.50e	Beatrice Cream	19⅞	19	19¾	19½
90½	89	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	86¾	86½	86½	
14¾	13½	1	Belding Hem	14⅞	14	14½	14
24⅜	21⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	24⅜	23¼	24	23½
23½	20	1½†	Beneficial Ind Ln	20¾	20½	20½	20¾
54⅝	49¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	53½	52⅜	52⅝	52⅞
33½	23	.25e	Bigelow Sanford	31	30	30	33
17⅞	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17¾
20½	19¼	.40	Bloomingdale	20½	19¾	20½	
26½	20⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	25	23½	23¾	24½
58¾	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	58⅛	57½	58⅛	57½
96	94	4	Bon Ami A	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
45	39⅜	2†	Bon Ami B	42	41	41	41¾
28¾	25⅝	1.60	Borden	30¼	28¾	29½	28⅝
73⅛	64	2	Borg Warner	72½	71½	72½	72
11½	7¾	..	Boston & Maine	10¾	10¼	10½	10⅜
3½	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
54⅜	51½	2†	Briggs Mfg	52⅜	53	53¼	53½
17¾	15⅞	.40	Bridgeport Brass	18¼	17⅝	17¾	17½
51⅞	48	3	Briggs & Strat	51¾	51⅛	51⅜	51½
46	41	2†	Bristol Myers	45	45	45	45
46	40¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	43¾	43	43½	42¾
99⅜	97¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	98½	98½	98½	98½
6⅞	4½	..	Brooklyn Queens	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
56½	33½	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	55½	55	55¼	55½
65⅝	63½	3	Brown Shoe	64½	64½	64½	64⅝
10⅝	8⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10¼
12½	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	12⅜	11¾	12¼	11⅝
19½	17⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	19⅛	17⅞	18⅞	17⅞
110½	102¼	1m	Bucyrus E pf	109½	109½	109½	109½
3	2¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅝
11¼	9⅞	..	Budd Mfg	11	10¾	10¾	10⅞
96	85	..	Budd Mfg pf	92	91	91¾	92¼
13¾	12	..	Budd Wheel	12¾	12½	12⅝	12¾
31⅛	11½	..	Bulova Watch	15	14⅜	15	14⅜
2⅜	1⅜	..	Burns Bros A (h)	3⅜	2½	2⅞	2¼
2¼	1⅞	..	Burns Bros B (h)	3⅛	2½	2⅝	2⅛
10¼	7⅝	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	7½	10⅛	12	9¾
29⅞	25⅝	.60†	Burroughs Add	29½	29	29⅜	29½
5⅜	2½	..	Bush Term (h)	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
23¾	16½	..	Bush T Bldg pf ct	21¼	20¼	20½	21¼
4¼	2⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
2⅝	1	..	Butterick (h)	3	2⅞	3	3
23⅜	19⅞		Byers	24½	23	23½	23⅜
74	64		Byers pf	72	71	72	70
			—C—				
37⅝	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	35¼	34¾	34¾	35
1¼	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1¼	1m	1¼	1¼
8¼	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7¾
33⅜	30	1*	Campbell Wy&C	31¾	31¾	31	31½
16½	14½	..	Canada Dry	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15
13⅞	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	13¼	13	13¼	13⅛
43½	29¾	2	Cannon Mills	41	41	41	
17¼	13	..	Capital Admin	16⅞	16¼	16¼	17
48½	45¾	.3	Capital Admin pf	47½	47½	47½	48
8¾	7¾	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	8	8¾	8¾	8⅝
110½	92½		Case Threshg	111¾	108	110	106½
129½	116	4	Case Thresh pf	130	128¾	130	129½
64⅜	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	66½	64⅝	66¼	64⅜
32¼	28⅛	..	Celanese Corp	29⅝	29	29	29
28⅜	19¼	..	Celotex Co n	27	26⅜	26¾	27
52⅞	47	..	Central RR of NJ	51½	51	51½	50
9¾	8⅝	..	Century Ribbon	9⅜	9	9⅜	8¾
105½	103	7	Century Rib pf	105½	105½	105½	105½
55⅜	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	53¼	52	52	52½
16¾	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝
89½	80½	..	Certain-Teed pf	84½	83½	83¾	83¾
42½	21¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	37¾	37¾	37¾	
74½	59	3	Chesapeake Corp	73½	72¾	72¾	72
58⅞	51	7.80	Ches & Ohio	59¼	58⅜	59⅛	58⅜
6¼	2⅞	..	Chi & E Il pf (h)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
2⅝	1½	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
8	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	8	7⅞	8	7¾
12	7	..	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	10	10	10	
2¾	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2⅜	⅝	2½	2½
5⅜	3	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5½	5	5½	5
4⅝	3½	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
11¾	7¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	11¾	11¼	11½	11¼
20½	16⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
55¾	51½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	56	55½	55½	55⅝
27⅝	15⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¾	2⅜	2¾	2¾
7⅞	3½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	7	6⅜	6½	6⅞
8	4½	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	7	7	7	7⅛
30¼	28	2	Chicksaha Cot O	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
11⅜	7		Childs Company	11⅜	10	11⅛	10
9⅝	4	..	Chrysler	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
16⅜	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
83½	72¾	6†	City Ice & Fuel pf	80¼	80	80½	80½
28¼	23¾	.80	Slark Equipment	27¾	27	27	26¾
45⅝	41⅛	1¶	Clev Gr Br Co	43	43	43	42½
63⅞	53	1	Cluett Peabody	63	62½	63	63
126½	124	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	126	126	126	
91	84	2	Coco Cola	87¾	87½	87¾	86½
20½	18¾	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	19	19	19	19
105½	104½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	105	105	105	
56½	55⅜	3	Coca Cola	56½	56½	56½	56½
51⅜	45¼	.50b	Collins & Aikman	48½	47⅝	47⅝	47¾
112	107¼	7	Collins & A pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
8¼	4¾		Colo F & I (h)	7½	7¼	7½	7½
49	31⅞	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	41	40	40	39¾
29½	21½	..	Colo & Southern	29¾	29	29½	29
26¾	19⅜	..	Colo & So 1pf	26¾	26½	26½	26½
22½	16	..	Colo & So 2pf	22	21	22	21
16⅝	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	16½	16	16¼	16⅛
97	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	96	96	96	96
45½	41	1¶	Columbia Plc vtc	43¾	43	43	43
108¼	84	4¶	Columbian vtc n	107¾	106¼	106¼	106⅝
51¼	48	2¾	Columbia P pf	50	50	50	50
52⅜	44	2½	Comm Credit	51⅞	50¾	50⅞	51¾
64⅜	55	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	62⅞	62	62	61¾
100	97	4¼	Commw I Tr pf	100½	100	100	100
22⅞	20¾	.60	Comm Solvents	21½	20⅝	20⅞	20⅞
4⅜	2⅞		Comwith & So	4½	4¼	4¾	4½
74⅜	69	3	Comwith &S 6pf	74	73¼	73¼	74
10	8¾		Conde Nast Pub	9	9	9	
44½	41⅜	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	43½	42½	43	42⅜
20	17¼	..	Conn Ry & Lt	18½	18	18½	18
33½	27	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	28½	28¼	28¼	28
6½	5½		Consol Film Ind	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6¼
19½	18	1½m	Consol Film I pf	19½	18¾	19¼	18¾
13⅜	9¼	..	Consol Cigar	12½	12¼	12¼	11¾
36⅞	30⅝	1*	Consol Gas	35⅝	34¾	34¾	34½
107	102	5	Consol Gas pf	106	105¾	105⅞	105⅞
5⅜	4⅜		Consol Laundries	6	4⅞	5⅛	5
15	11⅞	.25e	Consol Oil	14¾	14¼	14½	14⅝
11⅞	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅛
1⅝	⅜	..	Consol Textile (h)	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1¼
23⅜	19⅜	..	Container n	23½	22⅜	23	23¼
78½	72¼	6½	Cons Cig pref ww	74	73¼	74	74½
16⅞	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	13¾	13	13⅜	13⅝
2½	1⅝	..	Cont Baking B	2	1⅞	2	2
			—D—				
70¼	52		Deere & Co	73½	69	71	69½
30	27	1.40m	Deere & Co pf	30½	30	30½	30
25¼	22⅝	.50†	Deisel W G Co	23⅞	23¾	23¾	23¾
45⅜	36¾	..	Del & Hudson	46⅜	44½	45½	44½
18¾	15¼	..	Del Lack & W	18¾	18	18¼	18½
9	4¾		Denver R G pf (h)	8¾	8⅛	8¼	8½
141½	128¾	4	Detroit Edison	142	141½	142	141½
49½	42	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	48½	48	48½	48
119½	115¾	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	117	116½	117	116
34⅝	29¾		Devoe & Ray 2pf	31½	31⅜	31½	31¼
40½	37¾	1½†	Diamond Match	40½	39½	40½	39¾
39½	38	1½†	Diamond M pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¾
52¾	41½	2¶	Dome Mines	48½	48	48	48½
11¼	8¾		Dominion Stores	11½	11½	11½	11½
75⅝	50⅝	.75e	Douglas A	73⅜	71¼	71½	72⅛
17¾	15½	..	Dresser B	17¾	17½	17½	..
3	1⅛	..	Duluth So Sh pf	2	2½	2½	..
7½	6¾		Dunhill Inter	7¾	7½	7½	7¼
148½	138	3.60	du Pont de Nem	146¾	145	145⅝	146½
			—E—				
9¼	7¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9
163½	156½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	159¾	157	157¾	157
165	158	6	Eastman Kod pf	162	160	160	
31⅜	28½	1¶	Eaton Mfg	29	28½	28⅝	28½
9¼	7¾	..	Elingon Schild	8½	8⅛	8¼	8¼
40⅜	36½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	38⅞	38¼	38½	38
113½	110¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	114	113½	114	113½
17⅜	13⅜	..	Elec Boat	17½	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞
7⅜	6½	.25e	Elec & Mus Ind	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
11¼	6⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	10⅝	10	10¼	10⅜
49⅜	29½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	43⅜	43	43	45½
52¼	32¾	..	Elec Pow & L pf	49	47	47	48¾
55¼	52	2¶	Elec Sto Battery	52¾	52½	52¾	53⅜
15⅜	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
3¾	1½	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
66½	62½	3	Endicott Johnson	68	66¼	68	66½
134	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	129	128	129	127
56½	45½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	55	55	55	
15⅜	11

Business and Industry

Evidences of Sound Base for Recovery Continue to Pile Up

Commerce and Finance

Big Gold Stocks Trouble Treasury, Testimony Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—A subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee released yesterday the testimony given last December, of George C. Hass, director of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Research and Statistics which revealed that the Treasury was concerned over the large imports of gold into the United States and that it would be glad to see some of the gold on the way back.

Movement of gold out of the United States to France and Holland in the last two days of about $15,000,000 was checked temporarily by the strengthening of the dollar in relation to foreign gold currencies.

Up to December 11 little progress been made under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 in bringing the monetary value of silver to one-fourth of the monetary value of the country's holdings of gold and silver according to the report of the committee hearings that were held in connection with the Treasury Department Appropriation Bill which contained testimony by Secretary Morgenthau and Daniel W. Bell, Acting Director of the Budget.

Cost Would Be $689,000,000

A statement showed that on that date silver held by the Treasury and also that contained in outstanding coins totaled 1,452,000,000 ounces, having a monetary value of $1,874,000,000, while the gold stocks had increased to a monetary value of $10,068,000,000. To reach the objective desired by Congress based upon the monetary value of gold and silver at that time, it was stated that 1,149,000,000 ounces would have to be acquired and that if the silver could be purchased at 60 cents an ounce the cost would be about $689,000,000.

"As we buy silver the gold is also increasing," Mr. Bell said, "so that we are making little progress, and with gold coming in so fast, so far as the proportion between silver and gold is concerned, we do not make much headway."

"What has been bothering me in that connection," said Chairman Buchanan of the Appropriations Committee, "is what is the necessity of the purchase of this silver?"

"Mr. Bell says it is an act of Congress," interrupted Secretary Morgenthau.

Representative Ludlow then asked Secretary Morgenthau if he construed the act of Congress in regard to the purchase of silver as being mandatory on him.

Purchase Is Mandatory

"Absolutely," said the Secretary.

"It leaves you no discretion."

"No."

To Representative Taber's question, "It is not drawn so as to be discretionary?" Mr. Morgenthau replied:

"No, it is absolutely mandatory. I am ordered to buy silver until silver reaches $1.29 per ounce, or until the monetary stocks of silver are equal to one-quarter of the amount of the monetary value of the stocks of gold and silver."

In reply to a question Secretary Morgenthau said that the silver-purchasing program had stimulated production in this country from 24,000,000 ounces a year until it would probably reach 45,000,000 ounces in 1936.

"I can see," said Chairman Buchanan, "where purchases made until a proper ratio is reached could be a very fine thing, provided it lays a foundation that would be successful for the adoption internationally of a double standard of both silver and gold. But not having succeeded in having such a foundation adopted among the commercial nations of the world, I cannot see what good it does, except to boost the domestic price for the production of silver in a few states."

Secretary Morgenthau said that on Dec. 2 total deliveries of the metal bought under the Silver Purchase Act amounted to 622,075,562 ounces at a cost of $375,624,003, or an average of slightly under 60 cents an ounce.

Mack Trucks Gets $2,000,000 Order

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Mack Trucks, Inc., announces an order for approximately 160 buses, one of the largest ever received by the company.

It came from the Portland Traction Company, Portland, Ore. The buses will be built at Allentown, Penna. The buses will cost approximately $2,000,000.

Socony-Vacuum Increases Its Semiannual Dividend

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company of New York has increased its semiannual dividend to 20 cents a common share from 15 cents paid previously.

The current payment will be made March 16 to stock of record Feb. 19.

Dividends of 15 cents a share were paid in September and March of last year, and four quarterly distributions of 15 cents each were made in 1934.

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INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Urges High Wages

Wide World

Tom M. Girdler
President of the Republic Steel Corporation

Steel Firm Head Urges High Wages To Aid Prosperity

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (AP)—T. M. Girdler, president of the Republic Steel Corporation, advocated yesterday that industry pay the highest possible wages to the workers as the best means of returning prosperity.

Mr. Girdler addressed the industrial relations conference of the American Management Association.

He forecast possibilities of a great increase in business and championed the employee representation plan as the surest way to establish confidence necessary to set business forces in motion.

"The worker seeks answer to two questions," he said. "First, 'How can I be assured a steady job?' and second, 'How can I be assured a living wage'?"

"Management must think in terms of increasing the worker's income because increased productivity which makes this possible is in the interest of everyone. We should not oppose his getting as much as there is for him to get without impairing efficiency in a competitive market.

"The workers are neither misinformed nor ignorant. They keep abreast of the times through newspapers. In the steel industry 70 per cent of the labor cases are decided in favor of the employees."

Crude Oil Output Slightly Lower

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Daily average crude oil production in the United States declined 4950 barrels last week to 2,815,550 barrels, compared with 2,820,500 barrels in the preceding week, according to a report of the American Petroleum Institute.

Declines of 10,800 and 5600 barrels, respectively, in Oklahoma and California, and a gain of 9650 in Louisiana were the important changes. Production was 256,350 barrels more than the estimated needs of 2,559,200 daily as calculated by the Department of Interior for January.

Motor fuel stocks in the United States, including the amount of gasoline contained in naptha distillates are estimated at 62,627,000 barrels at the close of last week, as compared with 60,014,000 at the end of the preceding week, a gain of 2,613,000.

Bank Clearings Up 20.5 P. C. for Week

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Bank clearings in the 22 principal cities reporting to Dun & Bradstreet for the week ended Feb. 5 amounted to $5,912,328,000, compared with $4,905,008,000 last year, an increase of 20.5 per cent. In the previous week the gain was 3.0 per cent.

At New York City, clearings amounted to $4,033,340,000, or 22.2 per cent higher than the total reported for the same week in 1935. The aggregate for centers outside of New York City was $1,878,988,000, or 17.1 per cent above last year.

Clearings last week exceeded those for the previous week by $639,710,000, whereas for the two similar weeks a year ago a decrease of $214,077,000 was reported.

Far West Business Last Year Best Since 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6—Far West business was generally better last year than in any year since 1931, and recovery was more widespread than in prior years, according to the Bank of America in its review.

The bank's index of far western business, based on weighted and seasonally adjusted carloadings, electric power and production and bank debits in seven western states during 1935, was considerably higher than in the preceding three years.

Opening the year at 64.9, the index advanced to 74.4 in December, the highest point since September, 1931. The gain for the last 12 months was 14.6 per cent, which compared with a gain of 2½ per cent in 1934.

Franklin Elected Chairman American Steamship Ass'n

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—John Franklin, recently elevated to the presidency of the International Mercantile Marine Company, was elected chairman of the American Steamship Owners Association succeeding John A. Craig.

R. J. Baker was elected president; Ira P. Campbell was designated general counsel; and Edwin H. Duff was named attorney at Washington.

South's Industrial Work Level Only 5 P. C. Under 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 6—The South is leading the nation in re-employment, according to the Southern States Industrial Council. Industrial employment is but 5.1 per cent below what it was in 1929, while for the country as a whole it is 18.6 per cent below the 1929 figure, the report says.

It is pointed out, however, that the South's unemployment has been aggravated considerably by "a great increase in unemployment among agricultural groups" brought on by the acreage reduction program and at present a major problem facing the area.

Wage earners employed by industry in the 14 southern states not including Missouri, were listed comparatively by the council for key years as follows:

Wage Earners Nov.	1935	1933	1929
South	1,350,538	1,103,423	1,423,457
U. S. as whole	7,149,590	5,778,400	8,785,600

The research division of the council reports a "great awakening of interest in industrial and business facts in the South during the past three years" and declares the area is realizing that "if we are to successfully combat efforts of those who would take advantage of us due to our minority in the national scheme of things, and if we are to solve our problems we must have the weapons with which to do it."

"The South is no longer content to let the Government do its fact finding for it, and is wide awake to the realization that the utter lack of factual information concerning the South has cost Southern manufacturers many thousands of dollars.

"Southern manufacturers have co-operated whole-heartedly with the council in its efforts to secure firsthand information concerning all phases of the South's industrial life," the division declared.

Social Security Act Weakened By Linking U. S. and State Laws

This is the fourth of five articles taking up some of the problems currently appearing in the administration of the Social Security Act.

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—A serious blow has probably been dealt at the prospects of state co-operation in Title IX of the federal act (unemployment insurance) by the recommendation of Governor Hoffman to the New Jersey State Legislature that it not only refrain from co-operating, but that it test the act in the courts. The State, he said, "should take legal action to require the Federal Government to return to the taxpayers of the State of New Jersey the taxes which, I am competently advised, will be unconstitutionally levied and collected."

This action, in turn, may have followed from the serious doubts which the Supreme Court's decision in the AAA case has cast on the ultimate constitutionality of the section of the law. It is doubtful whether, in the first place, the "general welfare" clause will be stretched by the court to include unemployment insurance. In the second place, the Supreme Court in the AAA case held that federal funds could not be used to purchase compliance with an otherwise unconstitutional program.

Constitutionality Questioned

The validity of the act depends almost entirely on the assumption that the courts will not question the purpose for which the levies are made, though in this case the payroll tax is intended to force, rather than purchase, compliance. In Bailey vs. Drexel, 259 U. S. 19, the Supreme Court refused to approve of penalty taxes to secure legislation by the several states, regardless of the social morality involved.

The framers of the Social Security Act apparently had the possibility of such a decision in mind; for they have totally separated the tax clauses from the appropriations clauses. The pay roll taxes, both in Title IX (unemployment insurance) and in Title VIII (old age insurance), are innocently inserted as excise taxes without earmark.

But despite its doubtful constitutionality, it appears unlikely that the law can be carried to the Supreme Court for well over a year from date. The court has consistently refused to rule on cases until plaintiffs can show that they have actually suffered. The pay roll tax is not payable until January 31, 1937, so that it appears unlikely that a test case can be even initiated until that date. There seems slight prospect that any employer can claim damages on the basis of the cost of keeping records.

Employs Legal Subterfuge

It is expected, however, that decision in the case of the Railroad Retirement Act, which 125 roads have joined to test, may shed some light on Title IX's constitutionality. Congress employed the same legal subterfuge there as in the Social Security Act. It imposed a tax on the roads to finance pensions. The tax was thrown out. It then passed a law which included virtually the same tax, with no stated purpose, and appropriated the same pension payments, with no stated source. However, the earliest payments under the Railroad Retirement Act are not due until June 1, before which date it probably cannot be tested. Furthermore the willingness of the present Administration to go ahead with laws of doubtful constitutionality makes it likely that compliance will be the better part of valor for employers until the law is finally tested.

The uncertainty about the federal act's constitutionality, however, makes the linking of the state acts to the federal act in danger of becoming a liability instead of an asset. Most of the state laws passed last year carried clauses specifically voiding them if the federal act is voided. A movement is on in New York to add such a clause to the New York law. Moreover since the AAA decision the prospects of enactment of additional state laws has begun to shrink. The action of New Jersey's Governor is significant.

States at Disadvantage

Another disadvantage of the linking of federal and state laws lies in the financial arrangement. In order to receive the approval of the Social Security Board, and thereby entitle their citizens to the 90 per cent offset from the federal tax, the state laws must turn every cent of the proceeds of the states' pay-roll taxes over to the United States Treasury. They are not allowed to use these funds for administrative purposes. The states' administrative expenses are to be met by the Federal Government, actually, though not ostensibly, out of the federal pay-roll tax. This most probably means that if the federal pay-roll tax is ultimately invalidated, the states which have co-operated will be left with no administrative funds.

The federal-state tie-up has produced a further set of complications. As Abraham Epstein wrote in the November issue of Harper's Magazine, "Instead of providing for uniformity of standards, the federal act not only sets up no basic requirements for proper state systems, but goes out of its way to discourage this by inviting states to establish individual reserve funds and employment guarantee plans. . . . Instead of national uniformity the present scheme will foster a miscellaney of 49 divergent plans. . . . Already the differences in the nine state unemployment schemes almost defy comparison."

A Legislative Snarl

Since the above was written the Social Security Board has drawn up a model state law, but it is doubtful if it can withhold approval on the basis of nonconformity with its model. Some of the state laws tax employers only, and some both employers and employees. Some use the "merit system" of granting reduced rates to employers who can prove that their business is a good risk with a comparatively low percentage of unemployment, while others use a "pool system" with a straight tax for all. There are differences among the state laws in the two fundamental rate structures, namely the taxes paid in and the benefits paid out. The federal tax falls on employers of 8 or over, the New York tax (not yet approved by the board) on employers of 4 or over; the federal tax applies on all salaries, the New York tax only up to $2500.

The Massachusetts law, now under review by the board, has got itself hopelessly snarled in the federal law, which it was written to anticipate. Apparently written in haste, it provides in one clause that it shall go into effect immediately, and in the next clause that it shall go into effect only upon the enactment of a federal law which shall impose "a tax for unemployment compensation." Now the drafters of the federal law, for reasons of constitutionality already discussed, sedulously avoided designating the federal pay-roll tax as "for unemployment compensation." The Social Security Board may therefore hesitate to approve a law which designates the pay-roll tax as "for unemployment compensation" when it may ultimately have to claim in court that it is no such thing. But if it does not approve the Massachusetts law, Massachusetts employers will have to pay both the federal and the state tax, a total of some 6 per cent by 1938, of which only 3 per cent will ever do their employees any good.

[To Be Concluded]

The World's Business

The Inflation Drive—Greenbacks as a Political Issue—Civil War Experience—Then and Now

By H. B. E.

THE current drive for printing press inflation may go down in history as the swan song of the money tinkerers. Let us hope so. Many times in this place we have discussed inflation as the most dangerous rival to economic recovery. Today we may view the drive in the light of American history. Let us go back to the so-called "greenback period," from 1862 to the end of 1878.

The Civil War found Salmon P. Chase in the office of Secretary of the Treasury. His name is now associated with a great conservative bank, the Chase National Bank. Its economist, Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., is perhaps the leading exponent in the United States of sound finance. It is somewhat ironical to recall that it was in the Treasuryship of the founder of this bank that the United States slipped into unsound finance. Chase, like every other war-time Chancellor, found himself in difficulties. Government coffers were empty; war requirements were mounting; and though, according to Dr. E. W. Kemmerer's valuable new book, "Money," the people in federal territory were patriotically "praying to be taxed," Chase shrank from recommending a comprehensive and vigorous tax policy.

Here is where we see a likeness to the present situation. I would not say that the people are exactly praying to be taxed! But the time has arrived when the federal authority should work toward an equation of income and outgo by the whittling down of expenditures and a broadening of the base of income tax revenues. Now, as in the '60's, Washington is impervious to the need.

A short cut intrigued the legislators in the Civil War as in the present period. The House plumped for an issuance of United States notes, subsequently called greenbacks. And, after Secretary Chase had given the bill a qualified approval, the printing press was set to work. The first issue amounted to $150 millions.

Invariably a country which elects to use the printing press promises not to do it again. Even Chase said that the first time would be the last. His promise, as with all similar ones, was, however, not kept. Legislators, oppressed by what Governor Landon calls "housekeeping," think they have found a miraculous pitcher in the printing press. It is always full of money. Housekeeping, consequently, seems to be no problem at all. So, within three months of the date of the first issue, Secretary Chase himself recommended a second issue, for $150 millions. Then there was a third, in January, 1863, of $100 millions. Two months later Congress authorized a fourth issue, of $50 millions. In 1864 Congress began to realize the insidiousness of money printing, because by that time the inflation had "taken," in the form of a great rise in living costs. So legislators passed a bill limiting the issue of greenbacks to $400 millions and an additional temporary issue not to exceed $50 millions. This law acted as a brake on temptation. It kept the maximum volume of greenbacks actually outstanding at any time at $431 millions. In 1878, in anticipation of the act giving the greenbacks redeemability in gold, the danger was wound up.

Kemmerer recounts the state of the nation's currency up to the greenback era. It consisted of the following elements: gold coin, fractional silver coin, copper cents, and the notes of state banks. When Lincoln became President in 1861, all the banks of the country were either chartered or managed by the states. They issued some 7000 different kinds of paper notes. Till the Federal Government taxed these notes out of existence, the currency was in a state of hopeless confusion. The state bank notes did not circulate at par. The farther one traveled from the issuing bank, the less one could get for the note of that bank. The job of negotiating American money through the banks was far more complicated, indeed, than the present job of negotiating world money. In these circumstances it is not surprising to read that, together with the state bank notes, there were in circulation more than 5000 varieties of counterfeit notes. Salmon P. Chase has to his credit the introduction of the national bank note, issued by new national banks and backed by the purchase of government bonds which are deposited with the Treasury. The needs of war, however, could not wait for this. And so the United States note, or greenback, came first in point of time.

Some authorities say that the subsequent unhappy history of the greenbacks was due to the fact that the issuing authority itself discriminated against them. There is something in this argument. The new notes were declared to be "lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, within the United States, *except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid.*" The latter reservation meant that they could not circulate at par with the other forms of money. Depreciation soon overcame the greenbacks. On July 11, 1864, 2.85 greenback dollars were required to buy a gold dollar, which meant that the greenback dollar at its lowest point had a gold value of 35 cents. They were not quoted at par till in 1878 they were given a gold backing.

This is depreciation in terms of other American money. Such a thing is impossible now. All forms of money today are interchangeable. Gold is not in circulation. Neither is it traded in. The depreciation of most concern to the housewife is depreciation in *terms of commodities.* To find the extent of this depreciation one must look at the index of living costs. In those days the science of statistics was not as advanced as it is today. But a representative index is available. Based on an 1860 standard, living costs, it is recorded, went to 170 per cent in 1866. The effect upon wage earners was, of course, disastrous. Though the cost of living reached its maximum in 1866, wages, nevertheless, did not reach their maximum of 179 per cent *till five years later.* One may imagine the sufferings which the workers and their families had to endure during the period that the economists call the "lag."

This explains the stern stand that the American Federation of Labor has taken against inflation. Labor knows that inflation dilutes its wages. Labor knows that the only gainers are the speculators. These folk trade in uncertainties, and when money itself becomes unstable, their area of operation is enhanced enormously. Society in such times takes on a hectic hue. With people not knowing from one day to the next how much their money will buy, there is a tendency to live riotously. Kemmerer quotes a report in the London Times of the scene in New York at the height of the greenback period. "The indulgence in every variety of pleasure, luxury and extravagance is simply shocking," reported the English writer.

Analysts Foresee Wider Industrial Push to New Peak

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—In the wide sweep of industrial recovery as disclosed by an impressive array of statistics published recently, business analysts see a strong foundation for a future push toward new peaks of production and consumption.

In spite of successive storms and cold waves, which tended temporarily to lessen consumer buying in certain retail channels, most major lines of production, business students assert are holding close to the hottest pace of 1935, set in the final quarter.

Index Near 6-Year High

The Associated Press index of industrial activity, adjusted for seasonal variation, stands close to the recently recorded highest point in nearly six years.

Retail trade, thrown into a mild slump two weeks ago by the onset of severe weather, has shown a general and healthy rebound.

A gain of 16 per cent was shown in January sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co., big midwestern mail order concern, in the face of earlier predictions of curtailed purchasing power in agricultural regions by reason of invalidation of the AAA.

The department of commerce estimates that general business experienced a gain of 10 per cent in January over January, 1935.

An active and steady demand for machine tools at prices 10 to 15 per cent above manufacturers' lists in effect at the end of last year is regarded as one of the most reliable barometers of industrial conditions.

The improved statistical position of the oil industry has formed a base for a series of advances in crude petroleum and gasoline prices, and trade authorities forecast further price-boosting.

Steel Concerns Prosper

The total open market value of shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange rose more than $3,000,000,000 in January, and at $50,164,000,000 stands at the highest level reported by the exchange since April, 1931.

These indices of a satisfactory swing of business progress have been projected against an equally favorable background of achievement.

On the past performance side, prominence is accorded the great recovery in earnings of many of the biggest industrial concerns, such as United States Steel Corporation, and Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which recently reported 1935 profits as the largest since 1930.

General Motors Corporation recorded huge profits in the final quarter of 1935, and the year's earnings stand at the best level since 1929.

Further striking testimony of the solid character of industry's continued push toward recovery may be found, according to business commentators, in the greatly improved trend of carloadings, railroad earnings, electric power consumption, and steel output and the record of favorable dividend actions during 1935.

Canadian Financing Highest in 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing amounted to $143,508,314 during January and exceeded the like month in any of the last five years and consisted entirely of government issues, according to Wood, Gundy & Co.

The total for the month included $55,000,000 of Dominion Government treasury bills sold in the Canadian market, and two issues aggregating $88,000,000 sold in the United States, consisting of $40,000,000 of three-year 2 per cent notes, privately sold to banking institutions, and $48,000,000 of 25-year 3¼ per cent bonds offered publicly at 95.86 on Jan. 14. Comparable figures for the month of January in 1935, 1934, 1933 and 1932 were $35,299,000, $44,021,500, $16,062,216 and $46,577,052, respectively, all financing having been taken care of through the sale of internal issues in the past four years.

Corporate financing in Canada during January aggregated $25,032,800, the largest issue being a $15,000,000 refunding operation for Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, compared with a total of $2,000,000 in the same month last year.

Arizona Lumbermen to Try To Capture Home Market

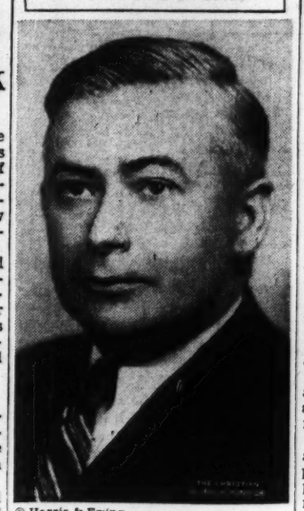
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., Feb. 6—With the avowed objective of capturing their home market for common lumber and putting 2000 more men to work, the sawmill owners of this state have formed the Arizona Lumber Manufacturers Association and started an educational campaign.

An anomalous situation exists in Arizona, according to Mr. Joseph C. Dolan, president of the new organization. Very little of the native ponderosa pine cut in Coconino, Apache and Navajo counties is sold at home. Arizona people continue an old habit of specifying "Oregon pine," which is really Douglas fir from the Pacific Northwest that is shipped to Los Angeles harbor by water and then transported 400 to 700 miles inland by truck or rail. In the meantime Arizona manufacturers are seeking markets in the Midwest and shipping as far as Milwaukee, but freight charges consume most of the profit.

Mr. C. E. Stromberg, Phoenix, has been retained as secretary and educational director of the Arizona Lumber Manufacturers Association. He is attempting to persuade Arizona people that Arizona pine is not only cheaper but also superior for most purposes. One of its strong points is that its high rosin content makes it unpalatable to termites.

Reserve Governor



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John McKee

Of Cleveland, Ohio, Selected by President Roosevelt for a 10-Year Term as Member of the Reconstructed Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Mr. McKee is a Graduate of the University of Pittsburgh. Has Had a Wide Experience in Business and Banking; in 1931-32 Represented the Comptroller of the Currency as Receiver for Insolvent Banks in Ohio and Pennsylvania; Chief of the Division of Examinations, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Since 1933. Pictures of the Other Five Appointees Appeared on This Page Jan. 31

Thousand Federal Credit Unions Set Up Since Year 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—A charter for Federal Credit Union No. 1000 has been granted to a group of linemen, machinists, office clerks and stenographers working for a public utility company in Reno, Nev., according to an announcement from the Farm Credit Administration.

This group, composed of employees of the Pacific Power Company in Reno and adjacent counties, will not only be the thousandth Federal Credit Union but also the first credit union in Nevada, thus completing the organization of at least one federal or state credit union in every one of the 48 states.

Known as the Sierra Pacific Employees Federal Credit Union, the new No. 1000 organization will have the same objective as the 999 other co-operative thrift and loan associations chartered by the Federal Government in the brief period since the Federal Credit Union Act of June, 1934, was passed. The employees will start to save money through their own credit institution and when misfortune strikes and bills come due will get reasonable cost personal loans without inconvenience and without embarrassing any company executives.

"Over 100,000 working men and women have begun saving money systematically through federal credit unions, many of them for the first time in their lives," the report said. "The demand for loans has been constant; members saved over $2,000,000 at the end of December, 1935; and this money is now being turned out a second time in loans to members."

Ecker Sees Further Business Betterment

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Expectation of "continued improvement in general business" was voiced by Frederick H. Eckner, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at a dinner of 1500 of the company's representatives and managers.

"The upward trend which began three and a half years ago still persists," he said. "The national income in 1935 is estimated to have been 6 per cent above 1934, while that part represented by wages and salaries rose about 7 per cent.

"On the whole, the present year has opened at the highest rate since the middle of 1930."

Sun Investing Company To Consider Liquidation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 — Directors of the Sun Investing Company have recommended liquidation and dissolution of the company to be voted on by the stockholders at a meeting on Feb. 21.

The company, which is an investment trust that had total assets of $3,183,455 at the end of last year, was organized in April, 1929, when L. F. Rothschild & Co., of this city and the Herrick Company of Cleveland offered 85,000 units, consisting of one share of common stock and one share of preferred, at $75 a unit.

The annual report, issued yesterday, showed that the liquidating value of the common stock was $8.91 a share, after allowing for the preferred stock at the full liquidating price, $50 a share, plus accrued dividends of $12.50 a share for the preferred up to Dec. 31. On Dec. 31, 1934, the liquidating value of the common stock was $4.87 a share.

Richfield-Pan American Oil Auction Is Failure

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6 (AP)—Auction of the vast Richfield and Pan American petroleum properties failed when a bid of only $19,500,000 was received.

Special Master William A. Bowen acting as auctioneer, said a further effort would be made to sell the two companies Feb. 29.

B. B. Stonechipher, Grand Junction, Colo. oil man, made the only bid, which was more than $10,000,000 short of the minimum of $29,655,510 set by federal court.

The auction was to have ended the receivership of Richfield Oil Co. of California and the Pan American Petroleum Corp.

Swindler Finds Going Hard; Takes To Outright Theft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—More effective administration of the fereral securities laws together with stricter enforcement of state blue sky laws is causing swindlers who in the past have defrauded the public of millions of dollars through the sale of worthless stock, to turn to outright theft, says a report issued by the National Better Business Bureau, Inc. Finding it practically impossible to conduct a profitable business as a seller of stocks, the swindler has adopted the spurious role of buyer, obtaining valuable securities from unsuspecting owners and after disposing of them pocketing the proceeds.

"As a first step in building up his scheme," says the bureau, "this present-day swindler rents a mail privilege address under an assumed name and ostensibly sets himself up as a broker. He then approaches holders of good securities with an offer to purchase them at a price in excess of their market value. In explanation of such an unusual offer, plausible reasons are given. He frequently introduces himself as acting for a syndicate which desires to acquire a large block of the particular stock secretly and could not do so through open-market operations without attracting undue attention. The owner is then induced to endorse his certificates and mail them in negotiable form with signatures guaranteed to the fraudulent operator's "office." Needless to say, the securities are disposed of and the proceeds pocketed immediately upon receipt.

"In other cases, the bogus broker represents that the company in which the victim holds stock is making an advantageous offer to exchange outstanding shares for those of another class, soon to be issued. He obtains possession of the securities by pretending that his firm represents the corporation in engineering the exchange.

"The 'exchange scheme' is also worked on those holding stock in a defunct company who are told that it is being taken over by a well-known corporation. In such cases, the victims are persuaded to put up an additional sum in cash, supposedly to cover the difference in price between the shares to be exchanged. Several nationally known corporations have recently complained to the bureau of misuse of their names in this manner.

"The swindler who poses as a buyer needs litle capital beyond a glib tongue and the few dollars necessary to rent mailing privileges This is true even though he does business under half a dozen assumed names from as many different addresses as one group recently did. Moreover, once he has disposed of his loot, the obvious difficulties in tracing him are almost insurmountable.

"Investors hold in their own hands the effective means of combatting this type of swindler," continues the report. "They can do so by definitely refusing to entrust their securities to supposed buyers whose bona-fides they have not established by independent investigation. Investors should immediately report any such approaches by unknown firms to the Securities and Exchange Commission, their State securities commission and the National Better Business Bureau or the nearest local Better Business Bureau."

Bank of France Rate Cut to 3½ P.C.

PARIS, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Bank of France today lowered its discount rate to 3½ per cent from 4 per cent.

ICC Postpones Study Of Mid-America Corp.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today postponed until Feb. 10 the study of the Mid-America Corporation, top Van Sweringen holding company, originally scheduled to begin today.

The study will be designed to trace the corporate network through which Mid-America reputedly controls the extensive Van Sweringen rail holdings.

C. E. Boles, assistant ICC finance director, granted the extension after receiving word that Andrew P. Martin of Cleveland, an attorney in the case, could not be present because of illness of a member of his family.

Mr. Martin represents George A. Tomlinson, a Van Sweringen associate, who is seeking authority to serve as a director of the Fort Worth belt railway.

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Farm Aid Plan Long in Force Still Functions

(Continued from Page 1)

out to the farm people through pamphlets and such mediums. County agents were appointed to meet this need. They were to be the popularizers of the better practices that the experiment stations discovered.

Fulfills Mission

That they have fulfilled their mission appears evident from their close contacts with farmers today. Over 4,200,000 farm families were reported to have made use of extension information during the last year. The effect has been to get statewide adoption of experiment station developments in many cases. In Kansas, for example, a new strain of wheat, called Kandred, developed at the station, is reported to be grown to such an extent that it has added $14,000,000 annually to the state farm income.

In Illinois, terracing to check erosion has been widely adopted. Of the 26,000,000 acres said to need protection, 16,000,000 were reported terraced in the last annual report of the extension service.

Uncontrolled Erosion

Since uncontrolled erosion was found to be the cause of much farm poverty by relief agencies in this state, it can be seen that this program alone means big future savings to the taxpayers as well as to the individual farmers.

In addition, every sort of improved crop, from that of a peach, that won't turn brown when peeled, to hybrid corn, which produces some 20 bushels more per acre, has been or is being popularized by the extension service in the different states.

But this is only one phase of the extension man's activities. Time and again he has proved to be the man of the hour in emergencies. During the drought, county agents were reported to have saved drought sufferers several millions of dollars by moving hay, feed and livestock at a minimum cost.

They aided also in the distribution of food and clothing to farm people in the drought areas.

Agents on Job

When the grasshopper and the chinch bug followed the drought, the county agents were again on the job. Twenty million acres of crops were protected from the ravages of these pests, it was said, by methods taught the farmers by their agents.

The New Deal for agriculture demanded of the county agent all sorts of new work. It was not the AAA alone that pressed him into its service. It fell to his lot to assist in the administration of other legislation passed for the farmer's benefit in Washington.

When credit became available to rural people through the Farm Credit Administration, it was to the county agent the farmers went to get information as to how to obtain it. County agents also co-operated with the FHA in acquainting farmers with provisions for housing and modernization loans, and they worked with the Rural Electrification Administration in getting out to farmers the provisions of this program. In short, the farm people have come to look to their agent not only as a specialist in agriculture, but as the interpreter of the Federal Government's alphabetical innovations in their behalf.

Political Service

Will the county agent serve the Administration politically in the coming campaign? This question has been raised with some reason. County agents have power to influence the farmers in favor or against administration policies when called upon to interpret specific acts. It is charged that they influenced farmers to vote in favor of continuation of the AAA when the question was put to them on a referendum, and that they failed to bring to the polls farmers known to be opposed to it.

But their salaries are paid, only about one third by the Federal Government, the other two thirds being divided roughly between the state and the county that engages them. So if they are allowed to become subservient to Washington, it must be because the people in the states are permitting it. County agents, generally speaking, are not politically minded. They are college-trained men of professional bent. Their lives are tied up with the communities they serve, and if they have new-deal leanings their loyalty to the Administration is probably no greater than that of the average farm bureau organization leader, who thinks it is the first in recent years that has really done anything for the farmer.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 139 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays 9:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., W1XAL, (Shortwave) 11.79meg.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Tuesdays 10:30 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, Feb. 28, 9:15 a. m.; Saturdays, Feb. 8, March 21 and May 2, 5:15 p. m.; WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—February, March and April, second and fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Fridays, Feb. 7 and 21, 5 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79meg.

Pianist

Jan Smeterlin

Who Will Play the Chopin F Minor Concerto With the Boston Symphony Orchestra This Week, and Will Give a Recital in Jordan Hall on the Afternoon of Feb. 15

Hoffman Loses His Power in New Jersey

(Continued from Page 1)

clearing all such funds through official state and county channels.

"4. To consider pending legislative measures and, so far as possible, without interfering with the constitutional independence of the executive and legislature, to assist in effecting full co-operation between the executive and the leaders of his party in carrying through a sound and consistent legislative program.

"5. To organize the party in the state to the end that New Jersey may take a position of leadership in the Republican national campaign in November, 1936."

Regrets Misunderstanding

The statement declares the committee "has observed with regret and real concern certain misunderstandings among the leaders of the party" in New Jersey. These misunderstandings, it says, "are well known and need not be reviewed in detail," since it feels that they "are due to the fact that there has been no central continuing leadership of the party in the State during recent years."

"The committee itself has taken little or no part in the formulation of party policies," it continues. "It has lacked an adequate administrative staff and facilities with which to function effectively.

"It is the belief of the state committee that too much responsibility for the direction of party affairs has been imposed upon the Governor's office. The Governor is the Chief Executive of all the people in the State regardless of party. He is an important member of his party, and he must be kept free from intra-party controversies.

Has Authority by Law

"The election laws of New Jersey contemplate that the state committee shall be responsible for and have general jurisdiction over party policies. In this critical year in national and state affairs, the state committee proposes to assume its rightful place of leadership in the party and to exercise the authority vested in it by law.

To Open Headquarters

"It is proposed to open a permanent central headquarters under the administrative management of an executive director responsible to the state committee and its chairman, with a competent staff whose duty it will be to organize and direct the activities of the party in the State and to render aid to the county organizations."

A committee to confer with party representatives in the Legislature was selected with a view to enacting platform planks into law. Some of Governor Hoffman's severest critics are members of this committee, of which Douglas Thomson was named as chairman. Other members of the committee are E. C. Stokes, formerly Governor of the State; E. Bertram Mott, one-time Republican state chairman; Everett Colby, nationally known lawyer; Ogden H. Hammond, Mrs. Pearl M. Bridegum, and Mrs. Florence M. Baker.

Governor Silent on Opinion

Governor Hoffman was in New York when the committee met. On his return here, a brief statement was issued at the State House, in which he said the state committee's announcement had been submitted to him and that he had told Mr. Jeffers he had no objection to its publication if it represented the committee's views. Mr. Hoffman did not, however, indicate what he thought about the action of the committee.

The breach between Governor Hoffman and an important faction of the Republican Party in New Jersey developed soon after he took office in January, 1935, when he began his fight for new taxes to finance emergency relief and to ease the burden on real estate.

Most of the Republicans in the Legislature were opposed to these fiscal policies. Added to this was dissatisfaction with the Governor's patronage policy, and when he intervened to stay the execution of the convicted slayer of the infant son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, sentiment against him among many of his party members made the action of the state committee yesterday almost certain.

Music Publisher Sues Columbia for $895,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Harms, Inc., yesterday filed suit in Federal Court against the Columbia Broadcasting System, seeking $895,000 for alleged infractions of the copyright laws through the broadcasting of the song "Chansonette," written by Rudolph Friml and Sigmund Spaeth.

According to the complaint, the Columbia System on Jan. 18 broadcast the song over a network of 90 stations, and on Jan. 23 again broadcoast it over a network of 89 stations. The Harms, Inc., seek damages of $5000 a station for what they term "an unauthorized broadcast." Harms, Inc., is a subsidiary of Warner Brothers.

What's Going On in the Arts

The Dance—American Prophetess

A LARGE and cordial audience greeted Martha Graham at her first appearance in Boston for several years, at the Repertory Theater on the evening of Feb. 5. The cheers, the festival excitement that mark her New York concerts, were missing, but there was a general air of warmth and vigorous applause.

It is adult dancing that Martha Graham has to offer, the vitality and enterprise of youth directed by the mature mind. It is dancing of character. Miss Graham has had the strength and courage to be herself—take her or leave her. Gradually, audiences have swelled in size and diminished in disapproval as they have found that though they may be baffled they are never bored.

Miss Graham's "Formal Dance" (new this season) is an excellent program opener. Its vocabulary of movement provides a key to what follows after. Her "Imperial Gesture" (also new) has the satirical thrust implicit in the title. The older "Lamentation" is translucently a "Dance of Sorrow," its communication simple and direct. "Frontier," with its imaginative employ of a fragment of wooden railing, is magnificent in its spatial suggestion and design. It was the artistic triumph of the evening.

The newer dances show, with a greater breadth and variety of movement, a greater opulence of costume. Miss Graham is growing away from austerity as she has grown away from the axial form. She uses both space and costume more abundantly.

Of the second half of the program, the "Satyric Festival Song" must be very early Graham. Its grotesqueries evoked much laughter. The "Harlequinade," with its self-pitying Pessimist and light-headed Optimist, dissipating energy in a froth of gayety, are as telling, if as obvious, as ever. The beautiful "Act of Piety" and "Ekstasis" still hold their own.

Miss Graham keeps herself aloof. No smart showmanship, no coy by-play with the audience (praise be), no encores. She preserves the integrity of the dance.

The modern dance requires the group for completeness of expression. Miss Graham is as great a choregrapher as she is a dancer. The success of last evening's program should encourage her to bring her group to Boston next time and to see that that next time is not too long delayed. Pauline Chellis, at whose studio the dancer had spoken most illuminatingly the previous evening, and Aaron Richmond, concert manager, are to be congratulated for making possible this visit.

The music was written especially for most of the dances given. Louis Horst, who directed the small orchestra of wind and percussion and played the pianoforte accompaniments, wrote "Frontier" and "Act of Piety." Lehman Engel, a young modern, did "Ekstasis," "Imperial Gesture" and "Sarabande"; David Diamond the "Formal Dance," and Wallingford Riegger, who composed the music for Doris Humphrey's "Theater Piece" and "New Dance," the "Frenetic Rhythm No. 3."

M. L.

Boston Morning Musicales

THOSE who like variety of program during an hour of music would no doubt have been satisfied with the offering of Giovanni Martinelli, tenor, and Emanuel Feuermann, cellist, who appeared at the Hotel Statler yesterday morning under the auspices of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. At the pianoforte for Mr. Martinelli was Emilio A. Roxas; and Wolfgang Rebner performed a similar office for Mr. Feuermann. When Mr. Martinelli did not force his tone, his performance was acceptable. The audience gave him warm applause.

Mr. Feuermann played a Sonata in E major by Valentini, a group comprising a Bach Andante, "Stück im Volkston" by Schumann, "Serenata Napoletana" by Sgambati (instead of the Rondo by Dvořák as printed on the program) and to close, the brilliant "Zigeunerweisen" by Sarasate. Mr. Feuermann has everything one could wish by way of technical equipment and intelligent, sensitive penetration, and his performance throughout the program was sheer pleasure for the listener. Mr. Feuermann plays an extraordinarily fine instrument and draws from it, as in the Largo of the sonata and the Andante by Bach a tone of great smoothness and beauty. His double stoppings are free from edge and his harmonics are invariably in tune. Had his accompanist been more assertive, the net result would have been more satisfying. Self-effacement in the matter of accompaniments is admirable, if not carried to the point of an almost total eclipse. The audience recalled Mr. Feuermann many times.

G. M. S.

"The Ghost Train"

A LOYAL, friendly audience welcomed Mary Young and her enthusiastic company last evening at the Copley Theater in their presentation of "The Ghost Train," a revival of the farcical melodrama which played there with considerable success some years ago with Mr. Clive in the principal role.

Suspense with a big S—the major desideratum in plays of this kind—was not lacking, and if you like your thrills strong and meaty without too much subtlety, "The Ghost Train" will please you. The action takes place in a railroad waiting-room on a remote spur line in New England, where half a dozen or more persons are marooned for the night because a cut-up playfully pulled the emergency cord and stalled a train. An ancient stationmaster (Mr. John Taylor) adds to the discomfiture of the disgruntled group by relating in detail a gruesome story of a ghost train which "hants" the track. Later, and suddenly, a young person bursts into the waiting-room screaming for aid.

Two personages, unseen, contribute to that creepy feeling which makes those 'tother side of the footlights edge up to the front of their seats. Their names are Mr. Property-man and Mr. Electrician. In the ghost-train business they are masters.

The cut-up (Eric Kalkhurst) would be more effective if he soft-pedaled his clowning. Miss Young was delicious as an elderly, timorous spinster of lifelong teetotal habit who is induced by her companions to take something out of a flask to overcome her hysteria, with results quite comic, albeit always refined. The audience had a good time.

"The New Gulliver"

A SOVIETIZED Swift is offered for your consideration in "The New Gulliver" at the Fine Arts Theater. This is a brilliant concoction which employs with amazing resource thousands of puppets and miniature pieces of machinery. Being a Russian version, it naturally turns the Swiftian satire against monarchism and capitalism.

The Soviet Gulliver (V. Konstantinov) falls asleep over his copy of Gulliver at an outing of the Young Pioneers and dreams himself a captive in a Lilliput dominated by a Prime Minister acting through a silly king in the interest of bankers and munition makers. Gulliver eventually assists the Lilliputian workers to overthrow the forces of reaction. In the meantime there are many amusing scenes, such as the king making speeches with the aid of a gramaphone, the feeding of Gulliver by means of mass production of small dishes, and the sessions of the Lilliputian Senate. A rare film.

As a novel feature, the theater yesterday inaugurated daily symphonic recordings. The first of these is the Sibelius Second Symphony recorded by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky. It sounded well from the screen, and Dr. Koussevitzky and the members of the orchestra were on hand to hear it.

Also on the bill are a particularly amusing Disney cartoon, "Mickey Fire Brigade," pictures of the Rose Bowl carnival, "Moscow Moods" and the Fox newsreel.

Mississippi Sees Program Started

(Continued from Page 1)

great desire is to take Mississippians out of the mud, dust and gravel as quickly as possible, consistent with sound business principles and the judicious expenditure of public funds.

Declares Against Taxes

He also declares that taxes cannot be increased to care for public needs.

"We are drawn to the conclusion," he says, "that we must produce other forms of wealth through industry if we are to meet these demands for all necessary and proper governmental purposes. Try and seek as I will, I can find no other way than through balancing agriculture with industry.

"The time is ripe for such a forward step. I shall therefore labor in season and out during my term of office, with your co-operation, of which I am assured, to develop industry in this State, to the end that our people may enjoy more of the comforts of life, and, freed from the too-prevalent poverty, enable them to obtain for themselves and their children the more abundant life."

Has Constructive Program

Though a novice in politics, Governor White's idea of developing industry in the State captured the imagination of the people and elected him as their Chief Executive. He launched his program for industrialism in Columbia, his home town. When the vast timber resources of south Mississippi began to dwindle, Mr. White realized the seriousness of the situation as men were being thrown out of work. Gaining the co-operation of his fellow citizens, he secured for his town a garment factory, a canning factory and a pickle plant.

Despite the depression in the lumber industry, that section of the State began to thrive. Many hundreds found new ways of earning a livelihood. Columbia's industrial gain challenged the interest of the whole State, and Mr. White was called upon to tell of his ideas and activities to chambers of commerce, civic clubs and schools in various parts of the State.

Brings Business to State

His experience as a successful business man enabled him to establish at least eight new manufacturing plants in his section of the State within the past two years. Thousands of people are busy and happy wage earners because of his efforts. His program has proved practical in one community and he proposes to accomplish the same thing as a statewide activity.

The chief need has been to awaken the people to a realization of the possibilities of industry, and Governor White has done that. In brief, that is what he means when he says, "balance agriculture with industry."

He contends that Mississippians must commence to live at home and utilize to the utmost all of their natural resources and products; that Mississippi cotton must be sold out of the State, not only as raw fiber, but as finished fabrics; that lumber must be converted into furniture and other manufactured articles.

Additional industries will mean bigger pay rolls and continued growth of towns, he points out; larger towns in turn will provide better markets for farm products; manufacturing of raw materials close to places of production, will give impetus to agriculture and better prices to the farmers.

When the land brings maximum profits to its owners, the owners will be more alert to the possibilities of greater fertility of cultivated lands.

Soil erosion will be reduced through intelligent study of the subject and practical measures toward eliminating this great waste. Millions of acres of land now idle will be used for timber growing and the grazing of good live stock. The program will include co-ordination of production and marketing. Products of superior quality will be stressed and more careful grading, handling and packing will be achieved.

Governor White advocates that as far as possible, lands forfeited for taxes by the taxpayers of Mississippi, should be resold to such former owners, who, because of the unparalleled business conditions during the past few years, have lost their patrimony.

With the inauguration of such a constructive program, Mississippians are confident that great progress will be experienced during the next four years.

Report Urges U. S. Build All Its Warships

(Continued from Page 1)

program. Facilities to enable the laying down of four major ships, 10 destroyers and three submarines annually were taken as a base. Estimated annual cost of building such ships was figured at between $150,000,000 and $175,000,000.

Senator Nye expatiated on the smallness of the $23,604,860 figure finally arrived at, declaring that the committee had been told the expense would be "outlandish—not to be thought of."

"This sum is of course insignificant compared to what we have been led to believe it would be," he added.

Ample Space Available

Inspection by Mr. Spencer's staff disclosed that space in various navy yards is available for building the additional ways required.

Average age of machinery in navy yards was found to be 19 years, much of which should be replaced, it was stated. Private yards, on the other hand, have "latest type of high-speed machinery," resulting in savings called "tremendous."

"The report which has been furnished the committee," said Mr. Spencer, at one point, "has been completely checked by engineers of the Navy Department, and we believe that so far as facts are concerned we are in agreement."

Munitions Plant Costs

Another phase of the inquiry, also brought out today, dwelt with the estimated reproduction cost of certain munitions firms.

The survey showed the following cost figures:

Company	Reproduction cost new	Depreciation cost less depreciation
du Pont, Carney's Point, N. J.	$2,563,085	$1,334,100
Colt Plant, Hartford, Conn.	$8,815,413	$5,686,585
Pratt, Whitney Airplane Company, and the Chance Vought Company; and United Airport, Inc. (Inclusive)	$11,108,938	$9,751,716

Cause of Trade Slump

Economic nationalism caused the world trade slump and economic nationalism is continuing it. That was the final word left with the Nye munitions committee by members of the House of Morgan in winding up this phase of a protracted hearing on war loans and their consequences.

It was left to Russell Leffingwell, former assistant secretary of the Treasury, and Thomas W. Lamont, two Morgan partners, to say the final word in the hearing, the one on business revival, the other on the thorny question of collecting allied debts. Both men shifted responsibility for the 1930-31 world debacle from the backs of the bankers to the diplomats and statesmen. As to the war debts, Mr. Lamont said:

Getting in War Debts

"Either the economy of the whole world has got to improve or else the United States, like a wise creditor, must make any arrangement with our debtors that will give us something in dollars."

Criticizing a proposal advanced by Senator Vandenberg for collecting war debts from Great Britain, Mr. Lamont added:

"This discussion, if I may be permitted to say so, is giving an almost perfect example of that economic nationalism which is preventing recovery and the payment of the war debts and all else that we wish for. However we go about it, we shall never come to any composition in this matter unless we recognize that the others concerned are not the 11 stubborn jurymen."

Defends War Loans

Mr. Leffingwell began his testimony with a prepared statement defending the Treasury loans in the war, as having been "wisely and cautiously made."

"Given a rational peace settlement," he added, "and rational policies, political and economic, of the nations of the world—including our own—after the treaties of peace had been signed, the loans would, for the most part, have been collectible.

"As it was, after a post-war interval, payment of the principal and interest was maintained and no default occurred until 15 years after the loans were made."

Is for Free Trade

Mr. Leffingwell, in answer to questions, said he was a free-trader. He declared that only by the lowering of tariffs, the revision of reparations from the conquered countries, and a general willingness to co-operate among states, could the 1930 collapse have been avoided.

Senators finally asked Mr. Lamont how he would collect war debts.

"The only way I can see of getting something on the debts," he answered, "is to open fresh negotiations with all governments concerned, to see whether fresh agreements can be arrived at, equitable to all the parties. Then, I think, in those agreements, the matter of the sale of foreign obligations in the American market might well come up. If we decided that half a loaf was better than no bread at all, we might, perhaps, reach something."

Fidelity Fund Officers

NEW YORK—Officers elected at the annual meeting of Fidelity Fund, Inc. are as follows: William J. Anderson, president; Hugh Cabot Jr., vice-president; Albert L. Sylvester, vice-president; Richard P. Cromwell, treasurer; Ralph D. Williams, assistant treasurer; Charles Dunbar, clerk. The directors elected were: William J. Anderson, Hugh Cabot Jr., Albert L. Sylvester, and Richard P. Cromwell.

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†Transylvania	Feb. 8	L'nd'nd'ry, Feb. 16	Feb. 7, 8:00 pm	Feb. 8, 8:00 am
‡Hansa	Feb. 8	Cherbourg, Feb. 16	Feb. 7, 8:00 pm	Feb. 8, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco, Feb. 12	Feb. 7, 4:00 pm	Feb. 7, 7:30 pm
§Manulani	San Francisco, Feb. 26	Feb. 21, 4:00 pm	Feb. 21, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle, Feb. 15	Feb. 10, 4:00 pm	Feb. 10, 7:30 pm

†Northern Ireland and Scotland only. ‡Except Northern Ireland and Scotland. §Australia must be specially addressed.

Dismissal of Injunction Sought in Rail Tax Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Railroad Retirement Board today asked the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to dismiss an injunction suit brought by railroads to stop enforcement of the retirement and tax laws. The railroads charged unconstitutionality of both the retirement and the tax acts, which were enacted after the Supreme Court invalidated a combined tax-retirement bill.

Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, denied that levies in the tax act on railroad and their employees are for maintenance of the retirement system authorized by the Retirement Act, and contended that the system is to be supported out of the general fund of the Treasury.

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BE DISCRIMINATING
Your Personal Appearance Is Worth It
We Guarantee Courtesy, Sanitation Satisfaction. Expert Workmanship.
Do not take these for granted everywhere
Come up and inspect our shop.
UNIVERSAL BARBER SHOP
289 MAIN ST Elevator Service

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE 2-4 daily except Saturdays.
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section

COAL
Finest Anthracite, Regular Prices, Unexcelled Service
All Rail Coal Co.
Incorporated
38 CENTER STREET 6-6111

Charlie's Tire Repair Shop
Goodyear Tires
Service Everywhere
See the New "G-3"
285 GEORGE STREET Phone 8-8722

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3128

THE EDW. P. JUDD CO.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
153 Orange Street 6-2109

JEWELERS
HIGH GRADE WATCHES and REPAIRS
BERGER and LUNDBERG
149 Temple St., Second Floor
Phone 8-7626

Flowers and Plants
from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
675 FERRY STREET 3-1050

NEW LONDON

C. FRED WASHBURN
Real Estate
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Room 2, Bacon Block, 130 State St.
Phone 5112 *Notary Public*

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk, 27 Wall Street
So. Norwalk, 14 So. Main

SPECIAL FEBRUARY SALE

Attractive price reductions on many items of glassware, crystal novelties, boudoir and table lamps, gifts and bridge accessories.

Best selections await early callers

The House of Mirrors
CHAS. H. HARRIS, Inc.
64 Wall Street, Bishop Building
Phone: Norwalk 2700
ELEVATOR SERVICE

Norwalk's Leading Dept. Store

Quality Merchandise at the Right Price

Dry Goods
Ready-to-Wear
Children's Wear
Floor Coverings Shades
Curtains Draperies

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
28-34 Wall Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

A Mutual Savings Bank

GREATER NORWALK CO-OPERATIVE SALE
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 7-8
Specials Throughout the Store
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St. South Norwalk

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET
3-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily.

Home of
ZORIC
GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM

Colors come back—woolens become soft and alive—the lustre of silk and satin returns with ZORIC CLEANING
We will gladly call at your home
Individual Laundry
35 Worth Street Tel. 3-3121
STAMFORD, CONN.

THE CONNECTICUT PLUMBING SUPPLY CO.
Plumbing, Heating and Mill Supplies
11½ CHAPEL ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
S. E. Hiller H. L. Hiller

The *NEW* ARROW SHIRTS Have Arrived
New Colorings—New Patterns—New Collar Styles. $2.00 and up.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
Stamford, Conn.
We are now prepared to furnish the Best Homes in Stamford through our Interior Decorator's Service!
February Sale of Homefurnishings Is Now in Progress

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

There's always style and quality behind our fixed low price policy.
The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets, Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WALLINGFORD

The WALLINGFORD BANK and TRUST CO.
Commercial—Savings—Trust

WATERBURY

Waterbury's Dependable Store
Means more than mere words with us, for we are constantly striving to make its service to our patrons better day by day—in quality merchandise—in good values, and in prompt attention to their wants.
Mail Orders Given Prompt, Careful Attention.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
WATERBURY, CONN.

Everywhere You Go You Hear About Dr. Locke Shoes
Assure yourself of the ease and comfort of these world-famous shoes.
Visit Our Shoe Department
The Miller & Peck Co.

ALICE WERNER
Beauty Shoppe
Distinctive Coiffure Styling
Marcels and Permanents
10 Bank Street Phone 3-0073

Valentines!
Make your own valentines with material and envelopes for 10 different valentines 25c. Also humorous valentines 5c, 10c.
at JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND STREET

Visit Our Sport Department
Suits—Blouses—Sweaters—Skirts
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

Snow and Cold Outside!
But your house is protected from the elements if it was painted by
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers
PHONE 4-3636

We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
A Complete Line of Groceries
Including many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products
FREEMAN'S
427 Willow Street Phone 4-0197

Floral Valentines, my friend, are the very best to send. Choose the blossoms with great care. We deliver everywhere.
SAXE & FLOTO
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

Entertain Your Friends
Play Monopoly
"The Greatest Game of the Century"
Get It Now
Davis and Nye Book Store
60 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Upholstery
Window Shades
Gaskin
Draperies
Curtains
Slip Covers
Interior Decorator
Plaza 7340
LINTHICUM BUILDING

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Corner Mulberry Street
Phone Vernon 4030

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay & Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Greenhouse
Albany, N. Y. Western Ave.

Cotrell and Leonard, Inc.
472 BROADWAY
CRISP NEW DRESSES
SPECIALLY PRICED
$10

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

BLACK STORK
HI-TEST ANTHRACITE
You are assured of receiving a pure product. 99.77% free from slate and with lowest ash content.
A ton will convince you it carries extra value.
John T. D. BLACKBURN
INCORPORATED
Prompt Service—4-9111

ANNUAL FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
Featuring the Famous Ostermore Inner Spring Mattress, regular $42.50, at $29.85
JOHN B. HAUF
Incorporated
175 Central Avenue
Albany, N. Y.

JANUARY
The Month of Genuine Bargains in All Departments
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

HOAG & TAYLOR
Maiden Lane and James Street
MEN'S WEAR
Let us help you with gifts for the Men

AUBURN

DAIRYLEA MILK and ICE CREAM
Phone Auburn 2475

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES — ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

Our February Furniture Sale
gives you the chance to modernize your home at less than regular prices for suites and separate pieces
at McLEAN'S

STERLING SILVER
has been reduced in price.
ALL OUR SILVER
marked at the new prices February 1
DARROW-DAVIS, INC.
Quality Jewelers
82 COURT STREET

CLOSING DAYS
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES
for
SPECIAL GROUPS
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT ST. DIAL 4-3314

BRONXVILLE

Purchase Your
Fuel Oil—Coal
Cord Wood
Mason and Building Supplies
from
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co.
73 KRAFT AVENUE TEL. 5090

Permanent Wave Curls Where You Need Them
If your permanent still has some life in it—or your own wave needs just a few curls to strengthen it—there's no need to invest in a complete permanent. Individual curls are a William Specialty!
WILLIAM—Hair Stylist
71 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 6260

The Little Shoppe
INC.
Dix Make Uniforms
for Maids and Nurses
Aprons
Butlers' Serving Coats
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

"Flowers from
The NOSEGAY"
Means
Beauty of Flowers
Artistry of Arrangement
Dependability of Service
65 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0310

Prince Matchabelli
Bronxville's Representative
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
Baking Powder
The two-to-one leavener
Is Carried by
D. STRAUSS, Inc.
56 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 5650

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

FREE DELIVERY
Patapar
Phone 1484 1485
FAMILY FOOD STORE
134 Pondfield Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 0717

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Grant 7431 10 to 2 daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Anthracite
EGG $11.75
STOVE $12.25
NUT $12.00
PEA $10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT $9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

GEORGE GRADER
'blue coal'
Semet-Solvay Coke
Light Carting
51 W. Northrup Pl. Pa. 6796

JOS. W. OEHLER
Custom Tailor
Spring Line
Ready for Your Inspection
46 Hempstead Avenue
Langfield, near Bailey PA. 7225

Mrs. Fay S. Higley
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
NOTARY PUBLIC
HOTEL BUFFALO

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
D & H Lackawanna Donner-Hanna
COAL ◆ COKE
Local and Long Distance Moving
202 WOHLERS AVE. GA. 0193

DOROTHY A. BAYER
Teacher of PIANO
27 NORTHUMBERLAND AVE.
FILLMORE 3073-W

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
Nuraclean
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

CORTLAND

Kalos Permanent Wave Special
CROQUIGNOLE
Limited Time Only
$3.50 up
Ringlet Ends
Phone 2163 303 Newberry Bldg.

GLOVERSVILLE

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
are always the best
COLLINS & STILWELL
Phone 2090—2091

VALENTINE NOVELTIES
Page & Shaw, Whitman's
Durand's and Gobelin
Valentine Hearts
½ pound to 5 pounds
BOSTON CANDY STORE

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

Call PUTMAN'S
for Superior Quality Meats and Finer Food Products
PUTMAN'S
selection in quality meats offers you the best at the best prices always.
21 So. Main St. Gloversville, N. Y.

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS

Sale of Suits and Overcoats
H. I. ABDELLA
7-11 Church Street

ITHACA

Patapar Vegetable Parchment
ATWATER'S
109 E. State St.
Phone 2761

MANHATTAN SHIRTS FOR MEN—$1.95
●
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPT. STORE ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

Start the New Year Right with a
Tappan Gas Range
Convenient Terms
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
13 E. Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

"There Is Nothing Finer" Than a
STROMBERG-CARLSON ALL-WAVE RADIO
Sold exclusively at
Nelson's Store of Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

G. W. MERRELL
PAINTS—HOUSEWARES
HARDWARE
Electrical and Garden Supplies
1921 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grace Rush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-4679

SCHWARTZ'S
Beauty Salon
Expert Beauty Service in all its branches. Specials Monday to Thursday. Expert barber service for Men.
Cor. Mott Ave. and James St.
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FLUSHING

Smart Wool Dresses
for Early Spring Wear
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Valentines
Books — Cards — Gifts
The Little Brown Shop
41-09 KISSENA BOULEVARD

Valentine Packages
of
Schrafft's, Sherry and Whitman's Candies
Lowerre's Pharmacy
Flushing 9-1701 149-24 41st Avenue
9-7203 Opposite Murray Hill Station

FREEPORT

ANNIVERSARY SALE
Savings to 50%
All Corsets Included in This Sale
Fittings and Alterations Free
CAROL GREEN'S
"Once-a-Year Event"
80 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
★

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive.

Flowers
For Your Valentine
A. Adam & Daughters
53 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 2435

Viebrock's
40 So. Main St. Freeport
Valentine Boxes
of
Nancy Lane—Whitman's—Page & Shaws—Novia Candy
Soda Fountain Service
BY APPOINTMENT PH. FREEPORT 4639

Alma Ellyson BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Waving Hair Styling
80 So. Main St., Freeport
Up one flight

GREAT NECK

Moving?
ACROSS THE STREET or ACROSS THE CONTINENT
MURPHY'S Moving and Storage Service
200 Middle Neck Rd. TEL. DAY | NIGHT | GREAT NECK 549

KOLKER'S
FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS
and
GROCERIES
20 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. Great Neck 2930

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Ask about our Budget Plan.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900

Amityville	Amityville 1060
Bellmore	Wantagh 700
East Rockaway	Lynbrook 2777
Farmingdale	Farmingdale 12
Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway 7-7434
Freeport	Freeport 2820
Hempstead	Hempstead 635
Jamaica	Jamaica 6-7900
Lawrence	Cedarhurst 0705
Queens	Hollis 5-7900
Ridgewood	Glenmore 5-8672
Valley Stream	Valley Stream 542
Fuel Oil	Cedarhurst 0224

Re-upholstering
As low as $55
Slip Covers
3 piece sets $14.95
We go anywhere and everywhere — Cabinet-makers, furniture repaired and mattresses remade.
Nassau Upholstery Co.
298 Fulton Ave.
(Opp. R. R. Sta.)
Tel. HEMPSTEAD 422

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

Phone Hempstead 464
Woods INCORPORATED
Jewelers
284 FULTON AVENUE
Open a Charge Account Hempstead, L. I.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

MATTERN and SMITH
Painters and Decorators
Tel. Hempstead 5872-W
INTERIOR EXTERIOR
Our New Phone, HEMPSTEAD 6021

HENRI
Specializing in
Permanent Waving
All Approved Methods
Also All Branches of Beauty Culture
267 FULTON AVENUE, HEMPSTEAD

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

JACKSON HEIGHTS

LAURA JEAN
Smart Apparel for Women and Misses.
Visit our new Sportswear Department
37-58 82nd Street Hav. 9-4380

New Tip Top Delicatessen Stores, Inc.
Store of Friendly Service
We meet chain prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE HAV. 9-3403

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Stanley's
86-17 Roosevelt Ave. Bet. 86-87 Sts. Tel. Newt. 9-8656 Jackson Heights
Furs ready to wear, made to order. Remodeling cleaning and glazing
Storage. Also Ladies' Tailoring Department. Highest quality work at reasonable prices.

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Repairing
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd STREET HAV. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theater

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New 9-9533

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty.
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

MARIE SHERIDAN
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

The Curiosity Shop Inc.
37-57 82nd Street Havemeyer 9-4747
Slipcovers, Draperies, Repair Work
Caning, Framing, Careful Workmanship and Fair Prices. Personal Shopping, Gifts, Books, Cards.

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8411

PURITAN LAUNDRY
We do complete family service, specializing in
Flat Work—Finished Work
Rough Dry—Piece Work
8408 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8360

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains — Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

JAMAICA

INSULATE!
Your Home or Church, against Winter's cold and Summer's heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
86-08 130TH STREET Virginia 7-4010

INSURANCE AGENCY
OF
HENRY SCHNEIDER
789 Seneca Avenue
Ridgewood, N. Y.
EVergreen 2-4487
Res. Phone REpublic 9-3531

LITTLE NECK

Are You Having a Party?
For 8 or for 80, we can make to order Bisque Tortoni, Individual Molds or Melon Molds
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM AND CANDIES
DELICIOUS SODAS AND SUNDAES
DREVES 253-24 Northern Blvd.
We Deliver Tel. Bayside 2534

LYNBROOK

M. L. LEVISON
Hardware
House Furnishings
Floor Coverings

Phone Lynbrook 75
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
SEMI-ANNUAL SHOE SALE
Continued until February 15th
Vitality Shoes for Women
Log Cabin Shoes for Children
Walk-Over Shoes for Men
High-grade shoes at low prices.
21 ATLANTIC AVE.—Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

"Every Customer a Friend"
Barges Brothers, Inc.
QUALITY LAUNDRY SERVICE
27 Front Street, East Rockaway
DISCOUNT FOR CASH AND CARRY
Deliveries from Valley Stream to Babylon
Phones Lyn. 3383, Amityville 30

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones | Patchogue 270 | Port Jefferson 556

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE

The German American Barber Shop
GEORGE BAAL
Expert Hair Cutting
For Men, Women and Children
Specialist in Scalp Care
213-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

FAUST BROS.
Queens' Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

J. J. AGNES
Optometrist
108-06 Jamaica Avenue
PHONE RICH. HILL 2-5769

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

BOOKS of All Publishers, Rental Library, Stamps for Collectors, Greeting Cards for All Occasions, Stationery
WESSLING'S BOOK STORES
102-13 Jamaica Ave. 80-14 Jamaica Ave.
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-10309

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Tel. Rockville Centre 1815, 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 o. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

ECKHOFF'S
The Sweetest VALENTINE
28 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 7737

TOWN HALL PHARMACY
Special Candy for Valentine's Day in Heart Shape Boxes
50c — $1.00 — $2.00
16 Hour Daily Delivery Service
49 Front St. Tel. R. V. C. 3545-2747

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
9 North Park Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

Permanent Waving
A Beautiful Wave *A Lasting Wave*

MOLIETTA Beauty Shop
49 FRONT STREET Tel. R. V. C. 43

THE MAX Beauty Salon
Is Long Island's Finest
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
CANDY AGENCY
Perfumes Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3602

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93, FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

PURE WHITE LAUNDRY
We Call and Deliver
Phones Rockville Center 237 | Freeport 1941
Cash and Carry Service
15% Discount
137 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
ROCKVILLE CENTRE

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3543
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2340
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Have You Seen a Copy of
.."SERVICES"?..
An interesting booklet about the complete banking facilities of the
MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
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Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
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P Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel Harlem 7-0958

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of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
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Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Greeting Cards
You'll Be Proud to Send
Printed with your name in Silver or Gold as low as $1.75 for 25 Cards.
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19 FOURTH AVENUE Oakwood 7410

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COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
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Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Special Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties

CHRIS W. CARL
13 East Second Street
Wiring for Light, Heat, Power and Signals
A Complete Electrical Service

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Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
Andrew Ketterson
BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
TEL. 3111

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

NEW ROCHELLE

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless. Odorless. Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

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CURTAINS - BEDSPREADS BLANKETS and COMFORTERS LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND LONG ISLAND
550 Main St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called for and Delivered
North Avenue at Winyah Hamilton 5050

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 524
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New Rochelle, New York

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PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
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WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

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LIFE—Compensation—Burglary
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55 John Street, New York, N. Y. Beekman 3-0400
120 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y. Hamilton 4921

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
PHONES
New Rochelle 6160 Enterprise 7002

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
The most HEAT, with the least ATTENTION at the LOWEST COST
NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
370 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000
Also Nuroco Heating Oil

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LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
524 MAIN STREET New Rochelle 5549

LESTER D. GELULA, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
ROOM 308
PERSHING SQUARE BLDG.
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
NEW ROCHELLE 6896

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
JANUARY FEATURE!
20% Discount on All Repairs
565 Main St. New Rochelle 3592

I. B. COHEN
BOYS' CLOTHES
and MEN'S CLOTHES
of QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp Mayflower Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y

February Clearance
20% Reduction
on Silk Lingerie
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET (KRESGE BLDG.)

The Cake Box
Tea Room
MARY A. NASH, *Prop.*
DELICIOUS FOOD—COURTEOUS SERVICE
—CATERING
WEDDINGS—RECEPTIONS—BRIDGES
111 Centre Avenue N. R. 6112

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

82 Centre Avenue Cor. Main Street (one flight up) Telephone New Rochelle 4317
NEW ROCHELLE
HOUSE of MUSIC
Formerly of Brunswick Shop
Musical Merchandise and Service
For Teacher, Student, Musician and Orchestra
We Specialize in Piano Tuning and Repairing

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PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Artistic Hair Dressing
Tel. HAMILTON 5183
527 Main Street (Kresge Bldg.)

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
OCCASIONAL FURNITURE
Lamps and Shades
—Novelties—
"Everything for Gift Giving"
Main Street at Maple Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE 996

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Brooklyn

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Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
MAY & SCHAAF CO.
Hardware, House Furnishings, Paints and Supplies
LOCKSMITHS
ELECTRICAL WORK
BUCKMINSTER 2-7714
865 FLATBUSH AVENUE

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
Located in Brooklyn over 67 years
7501 FIFTH AVENUE
SHORE ROAD 5-1600

Millinery
The Bunny Hat Shop
7712 FIFTH AVENUE
Sherman Millinery
8104 FIFTH AVENUE

MASKIN'S
Specialists in
GREETING CARDS
and PARTY FAVORS
Large Assortment of Friendly and Relative Valentine Cards
1023 Flatbush Ave., nr. Loew's King Theatre

Manhattan

The Funeral Church
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night; TR afilgar 7-8200
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

BARBER SHOP
National City Building
Where Courtesy and Service Are Performed
MR. I. MORSE, Mgr.
17 E. 42nd St. (Subway Entrance)
(Corner Madison Avenue)

FRED'S MEAT MARKET
Prime Meats
Poultry and
Provisions
2244 Amsterdam Ave.
Near 172nd Street
Prompt Delivery Service
Telephone Wadsworth 7-8131

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

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HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE
and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains	10184	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	383
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
		Katonah	198

FRANK P. TOMPKINS
Optometrist
MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
PHONE 2654-J

JOHN R. JONES STORE
12-16 N. Division Street
Broad Loom Carpet
32 Colors to Choose From
27 Inches to 15 Feet Wide
$2.95 yard and up

INSURANCE
of All Kinds and Real Estate
M. H. Bannister
1029 MAIN STREET Phone Peek. 437

CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE
CADILLAC—LA SALLE
Rizzuto Motor Company
INCORPORATED
1049-53 PARK STREET
D. Rizzuto, Pres. Phones 35-352

WESTINGHOUSE
GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR
BRINGS AMERICA
A NEW STANDARD OF
REFRIGERATOR VALUE
GEORGE OLSON CO.
942 MAIN STREET Phone Peek. 1550

Mar-Mac Service Station
Wm. C. McConnell and Wm. H. Maroney
SUNOCO
GASOLINE, FUEL OIL, MOTOR OIL
839 Main Street, opp. Municipal Building
Phone Peek. 2247-W

PORT CHESTER

FINAL CLEAN-UP
WOMEN'S FINE SHOES
$5.85
Were 8.75 to 12.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NO. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

SWISS
CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality Work Moderate Prices
PHONE 644

B & M FOOD MARKET
features
Fresh Meats and Southern Fruits and Vegetables Daily
Phone 6160 Free Delivery

FINAL
CLEARANCE SALE
Dresses, Coats, Sportswear
Lingerie and Accessories
BAUER SHOPPE Inc.
260 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

LUCKEY'S for FURS
Smart women are coming to Luckey's for Furs . . . for quality . . . for fair prices . . . for complete satisfaction.
Luckey, Platt & Co.

Visit Wallace's
New Radio Lounge
THIRD FLOOR
The Wallace Co.

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515--9-12 noon

For a
Tasty Meat Loaf
(Rumford makes it lighter)
2 lbs. Chopped Beef
1 lb. Chopped Veal
1 lb. Chopped Pork
All for 94c
ELDER'S MARKET
527 MONROE AVE. MONROE 1050

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161
Bulk Contracts *Repair Work*

H. Geo. Hammon
BUILDING CONTRACTOR
Masonry, Carpentry, Painting
Genesee 2807-J 746 Woodbine Ave.

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Avenue
Monroe 2722 537 Averill Avenue

Carl F. Phillips
Painting, Paper Hanging, Carpentry
Now Is the Best Time for Your Job
ESTIMATES GLADLY GIVEN

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
GLENWOOD 144

FIRE **INSURANCE** AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

Flowers for Valentine Day
Friday, Feb. 14
Be sure to see our complete line of floral novelties for the occasion.
Rochester Floral Co.
39-41 FRANKLIN STREET ST. 3453

DYERS **Becks** DRY CLEANERS
360 East Avenue 762 Monroe Avenue
360 Park Avenue 24 Leighton Avenue
CALL CULVER 150
Monroe 3936-J 115 Westland Ave.

CHARLES GILLETTE
Building Contractor
Experienced, personal service for the construction, alteration and repair of dwellings.
Financing under the Federal Housing Administration and other plans.

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Valentines
for Parties for Children or Grown-ups
38 EAST AVENUE

GERTRUDE YOUNG
BEAUTY SHOP
Harper Method
636 UNIVERSITY AVE.
Monroe 2776

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties, in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals—Sales—Mortgages—Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE STONE 337, 338

J. E. Thompson
COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

We Deliver Quality Products to All Parts of Rochester
Milk--Cream
Have you ever tried our cream line Food Solco—"The Chocolate Milk."
Cottage Cheese
Bireley's Orangeade
Butter
Buttermilk
By coming to the Plant you can get quality Ice Cream.
McCONNELL Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street
Pittsford
Phones
Mon. 6616 Pitts. 56

VAN INGEN
Fuel READING Service
COAL — COKE — OIL
262 ARNETT BLVD. GENESEE 2105

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg. or Telephone Office, Stone 78 Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

KITCHEN ARTICLES
of Many Kinds
Carving Sets—Roasting Pans
Pie Tins
WALTER A. HOBLIN, INC.
Tel. 3454. 1 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

PLUMBING—HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
High Powered Vacuum
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

U. S. Rubber Footwear
for every member of the family
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-256 STATE STREET

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
PERRIN'S GLOVES
259 STATE STREET Tel. 4-9510

PERMANENT WAVES
ZOTOS and JAMAL
No Machine—No Electricity
Other waves from $3.00 to $6.00. All waves include Shampoo—Haircut—Finger Wave.
Martha Crippen Beauty Salon
PHONE 4-6638 1062 CHRISLER AVE.

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
325 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS—SUITS
MILLINERY
HAND BAGS—HOSIERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Mid-Winter
FURNITURE SALE
With Reductions
10 to 50%
All This Month!
The WALLACE COMPANY
"Always Reliable"

Barneys
Yes, Sir! We Have More of These $1.69
Shirts
$1.09
All with the new fused collars, of course! Of plain white broadcloth and smartly patterned percales and madras, including stripes and figures in various colors. All neckband sizes! All sleeve lengths! Button-down tab collars! Plain tabs! Long points!
—Barneys Street Floor

When In Our Neighborhood
We invite you to come in and browse among our books, and to visit our Toy and Game Room and Gift Shop on the Second Floor.
A complete assortment of the
Latest Books
Unusual Gifts and
New Toys and Games
shown throughout the year.
Union Book Co.
257 Sate Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
95c to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET Tel. 4-9111

WALK-OVER SHOES
420 STATE STREET

The Sherwin Williams Co.
128 Jay Street
SCHENECTADY N. Y.
PAINTS—VARNISHES
LACQUERS—WALL PAPERS

SCOTIA

G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.
PLUMBING--HEATING--ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

L. C. WESTON
MILK and CREAM
Phone 2-6375 327 Mohawk Ave.

"Nothing is too much trouble"
WAYNE R. BROWN
D&H, Old Company's Lehigh and BLUE COAL—FUEL OILS MANUFACTURED ICE
For Automatic Heat, see the MOTORSTOKOR in operation at
51 MOHAWK AVENUE

MOHAWK TAXI
All Cars
Heated and Insured
24-Hour Service Standard Rates
Phone 2-1389

SYRACUSE

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

W. A. Drinkwine & Son
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
528 West Onondaga Street
Syracuse, N. Y. Phone 5-2135

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

UTICA

Sale--Wash Frocks
Hundreds of crisp, new wash frocks, from the country's leading makers. Smart, new styles, new patterns and new materials. Frocks you can wear most any time.
Priced $1.19 up to $3.98
J. B. Wells & Son Co.
GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 Columbia Street Ph. 2-5139
252 Genesee Street Ph. 2-8222

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 1125 CONKLING AVE

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

OLBISTON APTS.
Nicely furnished single rooms, running water, large clothes closet, $21.00 month, includes linen service, light, heat, hot water. 24-hour elevator service. Restaurant seventh floor.
1431 Genesee Street Dial 2-5715

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
309 CORNELIA ST. } Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST. }

WATERTOWN

It's Time to
Tend Your Knitting
The knitting needles go clickety-click
As the smart ones make their fingers flick
To fashion the garments they'll proudly wear
When Springtime comes, so bright and fair.
Knitting School—Instruction Free
EMPSALL'S

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
The Flower Shop
116 ARSENAL STREET PHONE 4125

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday
Look for New York Display Advertising in The News Section.

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
- Fancy Sugar Cured Smoked Hams . . . . . 27c lb.
- Fancy Young Legs Mutton, 16c lb.

"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE Tel. 10463, W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Dorothy Gray
Beauty Preparations
Ann Windsor Facial Tissues
500 sheets 23c
Lentheric Toiletries
Florentz Pharmacy
FREE DELIVERY
Main St. Cor. Court Tel. W. P. 6550

RADIOS
Atwater Kent
General Electric
Crosley
Hear Station WIXAL

Free Trial—Easy Terms
RAY **KLINE** INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 2012

Custom Built Suits
February Special, $39.50
Any Fabric in the House—Values to $65.00
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street, White Plains

White Plains
DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2568

GENERAL INSURANCE
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, LIFE
ANNUITIES, SURETY BONDS
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT ST Tel. W. P. 3500

VALENTINES
DENNISON'S NOVELTIES
for Valentine's Day, Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays.
VICKERMAN PARTY & GIFT SHOP, Inc.
116 Mamaroneck Ave., opp. B. Altman & Co.

CHARLES SAFANDA
DELICATESSEN
Full Line of S. & W. Canned Fruits and Vegetables
Open on Sunday from 8 to 10 and 4 to 7:30
341 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. W. P. 5651

"Say It with Flowers"
HOLLYWOOD FLOWER SHOPPE
69 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 9959

YONKERS

THE **EMPIRE MARKET**
CHAS. PROBST Prop.

Choice Meat, Poultry
PHONES 4720—1096 52 LAWRENCE ST.

Hudson Fuel Co.
Distributors of
Coal, Fuel Oil
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900
49 Main Street Yonkers

FINAL CLEARANCE
of all
WINTER APPAREL
at less than wholesale prices.
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

THOU hast made us for Thyself, and our hearts are disquieted until they can find their rest in Thee—AUGUSTINE.

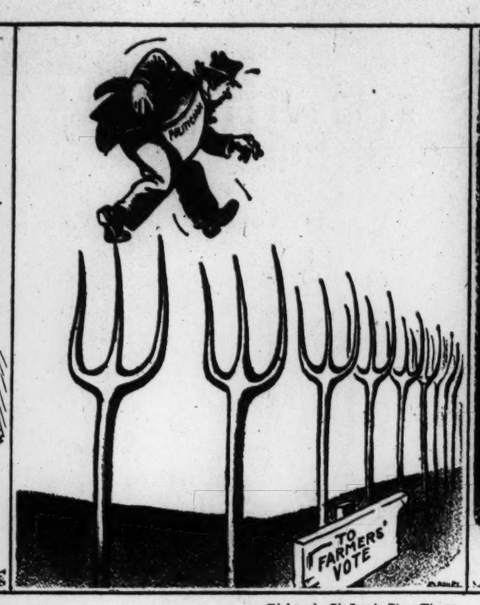
Daily Features

IF THOU thinkest twice before thou speakest once, thou wilt speak twice the better for it.—WILLIAM PENN.

Cartoons of the Week

—Jensen in Chicago Daily News

Why Bring That Up?



—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times

A Ticklish Road This Year

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun

The Lad Who Is Going to Bleed for His Country From Now On

—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennesseean

None Other Need Apply

—Orr in Chicago Tribune

The Workman Takes Home His Weekly Pay

Worth Knowing

AMERICA'S HIGHEST PAID BUSINESS WOMAN, A NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE EXECUTIVE, RECEIVED $44,266 LAST YEAR

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 66

E. Period of the Kings From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

IV. From the Assyrian Captivity of Samaria to the Babylonian Captivity of Judah

Judah (continued)

Jehoahaz

Seventeenth king of Judah; son of Josiah and Hamutal, the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah; began to reign at the age of 23, reigned three months, II Ki. 23:31; II Chr. 36:1-2

Did evil, II Ki. 23:32

War carried to Egypt by Necho, king of Egypt

Died in Egypt, II Ki. 23:33-34; II Chr. 36:3-4

Jehoiakim

Eighteenth king of Judah; son of Josiah and Zepudah; elder brother of Jehoahaz; name changed from Eliakim; began to reign at 25 years, reigned 11 years in Jerusalem, II Ki. 23:34-36; II Chr. 36:5

Did evil, II Ki. 23:37

Became a tributary to Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon; bound in fetters to carry to Babylon; also carried to Babylon the vessels of the house of the Lord, II Ki. 24:1-2; II Chr. 36:6-7

Jehoiachin

Nineteenth king of Judah; son of Jehoiakim and Nehushta; began to reign at the age of 18; reigned three months, 10 days in Jerusalem, II Ki. 24:8; II Chr. 36:9

Did evil, II Ki. 24:9; II Chr. 36:9

Jerusalem was besieged by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon; Jehoiachin surrendered; he and all his family; first deportation to Babylon (Jer. 29:2; Ezek. 17:12; 29:9), II Ki. 24:11-16; II Chr. 36:10

Zedekiah

Twentieth and last king of Judah; brother of Jehoahaz; son of Josiah and Hamutal; began to reign at the age of 21; reigned 11 years in Jerusalem, II Ki. 24:18; II Chr. 36:11

Did evil, II Ki. 36:19

Rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon; Jerusalem besieged in the ninth year of his reign by Chaldeans (Jer. 3:4); there was a bread famine; in his eleventh year the Chaldeans took the city; King Zedekiah was taken to king of Babylon at Riblah; Zedekiah's sons were slain; Zedekiah's eyes were put out; he was bound and carried to Babylon; the treasures of the house of the Lord were confiscated; priests slain; Judah carried away out of their land, II Ki. 25:1-21; II Chr. 36:13-20

Zedekiah died in Babylon

End of the kingdom of Judah

Gedaliah was appointed governor over the remnant remaining behind, II Ki. 25:22-26

He was murdered by Ishmael

(To Be Continued Daily)

Work

EACH man has an aptitude born with him to do easily some feat impossible to any other. Do your work—I have to say this often—but nature says it oftener.—*Emerson.*

Guess Again

26.

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Was the author of any Bible books a physician? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Do all of the following sentences conform to correct usage: "I asked whom he considered to be the greatest president"; "I inquired who he considered had the best chance"; "I wondered who they thought he was"?

3. In "This is the book that I lent him," is "that" a relative pronoun? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. In "I had an idea that he would come," is "that" a conjunction? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Are "new" and "gnu" homonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Was any part of the Bible originally written in Latin? (*Yes.... No....*)

7. Is Cape Town, S. Af., farther north than Buenos Aires? (*Yes..... No....*)

8. Were the "Tom Brown" stories written by Fielding? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Is the axis of the earth perpendicular to the plane of its orbit? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is Jefferson City the capital of Missouri? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

What They Say

"Morale" Is Two Thirds of "More Sales"

"There is a great deal of very good work that is being done by the present expenditure. It has done one wonderful, vital thing—given the people back their morale."—*H. V. Kaltenborn.*

Rebuild the Man

"As long as men are hungry, cold, and homeless, they will be unhappy and be easy prey to the leaders with endless desires, and wars will continue. Until man is rebuilt, permanent world-wide peace is impossible."—*Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler.*

Rise!

"Your leaders in America are still thinking in terms of water. They should be thinking in terms of air."—*Ruth Cranston.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Renting a House

JUNIOR was a hustler and was always on the lookout for ways to make money. The house beside his mother's was vacant, and the owner was anxious to rent it; but, as Junior remarked to his mother one day, "Why, that house looks so slovenly, no one wants it." And his mother replied, "It would pay Mr. C—— to pay someone to pull the weeds, cut the grass, etc., to make it more attractive."

Right after lunch, Junior called on Mr. C—— and proposed that he help rent the house by making the place more attractive. The man said: "Why boy, if you can rent that place for me, I will give you $10."

That very afternoon Junior pulled all the weeds in the tiny yard, cut the grass, watered the flowers, took a broom and swept the cobwebs from the porch, then swept and scrubbed the porch and front walk, besides washing the front windows. It looked like a very different place; and the next inquirer took it—and Junior pocketed his $10.—Miss N. K.

Daily Anecdote

Lanky Defender

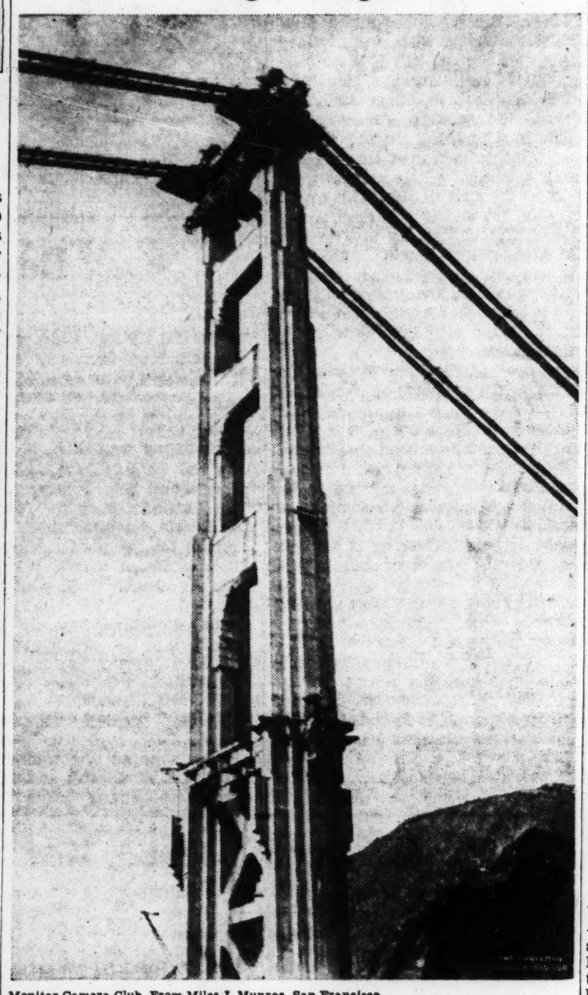
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, probably best remembered for his portrayal of Rip Van Winkle, was born, as in the case of so many famous actors, practically in the theater. This was in 1829 when theaters were few. His parents decided to blaze new trails in the West with a troupe of strolling players, and arrived in Springfield, Ill.

A revivalist there preached against the "play actors," and brought about a tax so heavy that they could not afford to perform. Young Jefferson never forgot the lanky young lawyer who came to their defense, refusing a fee for his services, saying that he desired only to see "fair play."

It was one of the early successes of Abraham Lincoln.

High Bridge



Monitor Camera Club, From Miles J. Munroe, San Francisco

Marin Tower of Golden Gate Bridge Reaches Up 746 Feet

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: It is complained the examiners at a western college put easier questions to footballers than to other students. Like "Who delivered Lincoln's Gettysburg address, and where?"

Humorist: A two hours' lecture on "Economy" was given in London the other day. But when he had finished, the speaker was honest enough to admit that his wife looked very nice in her new hat.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

A New Office

Question: Bylaws provide that "any person who has served three consecutive years as a member of the executive board, or as a Sunday school superintendent, or as a librarian, shall not be eligible for re-election until at least one year shall have elapsed." The present treasurer has served for three consecutive years as treasurer and has now been re-elected to the office of Sunday school superintendent, to take the new office at the expiration of the term of the present office now being held. Is this permissible according to the above bylaw?

Answer: It is an error to say the treasurer has been "re-elected," when, in fact, he has simply been elected to a different office. The rule cited is simply a general rule stating a provision that applies to each of the three offices named. It prevents one from serving more than three years consecutively in one office, but does not prevent such a one from election to a different office. The procedure seems quite permissible according to the rule.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Balloon Flight

INFLATE as many balloons (a cent apiece at any dime store) as there are guests. Give each guest a balloon. At the word "Ready" each is to hold it above his head and start blowing it; and at the final signal "Go!" the players are to use only their breath to keep it up in the air. If the balloon drops, the player is out of the race. The winner is the person who succeeds in keeping his balloon in the air the longest.

This game, of course, should be played in a room where you aren't so particular about your furniture, because you'll find that some guests will hop right up on your chair or table in an effort to keep their balloons close to the ceiling!—D. R.-W.

In Lighter Vein

Harmonious Inharmony

We honestly don't believe this little story, but the lady who told it to us swears it really did happen up on Madison Avenue where the lady was looking at dresses. She found one with lines that pleased her, but she was doubtful about the color.

"I wonder if it will clash with this coat?" she said to the assistant.

"Absolutely, madam," the girl said. "I'm sure it will clash beautifully!"—*New Yorker.*

Embarrassing Moments

The Jones family were extending themselves for some important guests. The gravy dish was nearly empty. And as Mrs. Jones left the table to refill it, little Bobby exclaimed, "Please give me some more gravy, Ma, before you water it."

Necessary

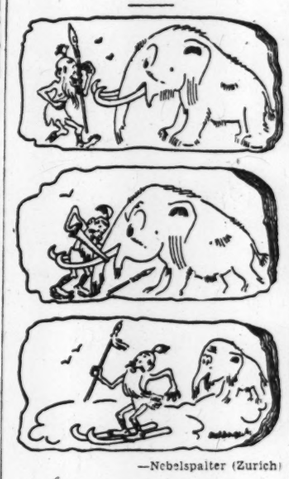
Lawyer (impatiently): "Don't you think you're straining a point in your explanations."

Defendant: "Possibly, but you often have to strain things to make them clear."

Song Birds

Guest: "Only once in history has the personality of a great singer inspired a great chef in the naming of a masterpiece—when we got the peche Melba."

Flapper: "Oh, but I'm sure you're wrong there. What about the oyster Patti?"—*Montreal Star.*



—Nebelspalter (Zurich)

The First Pair of Skis

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friend Indeed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Australia

IN THE display window vestibule of a large establishment, one morning early, the writer noticed (unobserved) a small dog lying as if uncared for and not wanted, when there appeared on the scene a workingman.

When he noticed the dog he glanced about him to see if anyone was looking; seeing, as he thought no one, he quickly opened his lunch container, unwrapped his lunch, and gave the dog a good portion of the same, then walked quietly away.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Boondoggle (M. M. W.)—The inquirer asks for the derivation and meaning of this term, which is achieving such wide usage in America under the New Deal.

The first time the word "boondoggle" was uttered was in 1926, when Robert H. Link of Rochester, N. Y., an unspeakably proud father and not altogether responsible for what he said, first beheld his newborn son. According to an item in the New York Herald Tribune recently, the name has clung to Robert Junior ever since.

There was a period of relative obscurity for the term, however, until 1929. Then, during the preparations of certain Rochester Boy Scouts for a trip to the international jamboree in England, the elder Link, a former Boy Scout, provided a wider application for the word. The lads were taking along some plaited thongs, for which a name was wanted; so Mr. Link offered his priceless word. Incidentally, these lanyards are still known as boondoggles in Boy Scout publications.

Then, as the need for the boondoggles increased, certain unemployed persons were put to work plaiting them; and someone unknown to fame said the folks were "boondoggling." It was light work, the hours were easy, and the remuneration was equal to that for rather more essential labor. Hence, when it became necessary to find a word to describe some of the comparatively useless work done at considerable expense to the public funds, "boondoggle" had an instant appeal.

Although the word suggests a waste of time, money, and possibly of energy, it seems destined for adoption into the political cant of the day. "Boondoggle," of course, has a better connotation than "dole," for, with the latter, dollars are doled out without so much as a thank-you—much less even mild labor.

Guess Again Answers (26)

1. Yes, Luke (author of "Luke" and "Acts") was a physician (see Col. 4:14).
2. Yes.
3. Yes; it relates to the antecedent "book."
4. Yes; it does not "relate" to any antecedent, but introduces a subordinate clause.
5. Yes; they sound alike but are spelled differently.
6. No; the original tongues were Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek.
7. Yes; it is about 50 miles farther north.
8. No; they were written by Thomas Hughes.
9. No; it is inclined 23½ degrees away from the perpendicular.
10. Yes.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Skidmore Investigates*

By LE PELLEY

WOOMF—
WOW WOW WOW AND WOW
WHAT'S THE MATTER SKIDMORE ?? CAN'T WE SIT DOWN HERE TO FIX THE ROPES ON OUR SLEDS WITHOUT YOU MAKING ALL THAT RACKET ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Look Out Below!*

By CARMACK

The Boss was shoveling in the snow today but it was too chilly to sit around and watch him—
So I went for a stroll around the neighborhood—
When I came back he was nowhere in sight—
But I soon found him-in a most unexpected way—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Patching a Powder Train

NEWS from Paris indicates that the diplomatists have been busy once more at the endless task of repairing ententes and alliances on which they rely for the prevention of war. France is insisting that the Hapsburgs shall not return to the throne in Vienna and is forging some new links to hold Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey in the iron ring round Germany. Also there are plans for reviving Article XVI of the League of Nations Covenant to make the obligations of collective action more specific.

It is time friends of the League spoke plainly about this sort of business. The seeds of war are too often sown in the name of peace. Under the banner of the League many deals are perpetrated that are contrary to the whole spirit and purpose of the League. Under the pretense of furthering "collective action," alliances are consolidated to promote the purposes of a few nations.

A year ago this newspaper pointed out that the French encirclement of Germany might prove to be anything but a safety belt. Because it is based primarily on force and hatred, rather than on any attempt to establish justice an : good will, it more nearly resembles a powder train. Its effect may easily be not to prevent war, but to insure that an explosion will sweep all of Europe. Present success in patching up the powder train is hardly cause for rejoicing.

To call this sort of thing collective action is to make a mockery of the Geneva ideal. We do not agree with those who feel that the League has been nothing but the tool of *status quo* powers. We believe it embodies an ideal which the world cannot well do without and that in some degree the nations are learning to give practical effect to the ideal. We believe that fundamental forces impel mankind to turn increasingly to justice instead of force and to perceive that only so can they obtain any real security. But the cause of peacemaking will be better served by frank recognition of how far present efforts fall short of the ideal.

Virtually nothing has been done to put one of the keys of the covenant into operation. Article XIX, by providing for peaceful adjustments through discussion and concession at Geneva, offered an alternative to war. It was the main *peace-making* provision of the League system. Other articles are almost entirely directed to *war-stopping*. Holding aggressors in check is necessary. But removing causes for aggression is even more essential and practicable. To try now to tighten up Article XVI may be useful. But if it is linked up with the refurbishing of alliances in a French defense bloc it easily becomes merely another method of putting force behind the *status quo*.

The British position has been slightly nearer to genuine peacemaking. There have been efforts to conciliate German opinion. And public men in Great Britain have led in proposing economic readjustments. Last September, Sir Samuel Hoare, as Foreign Minister, declared at Geneva that the British Government would be glad to investigate the question of redistributing raw materials. Before that, Mr. Anthony Eden had proposed to give Ethiopia a portion of British Somaliland if Haile Selassie would in turn contribute a slice of Ethiopia to appease Mussolini's land hunger.

That plan met a storm of protest in Britain. And now the House of Commons has voted down Mr. George Lansbury's motion for an international conference to attempt to remove economic inequalities which may cause war. Mr. Lloyd George strongly supported the motion on the ground that there can be no peace until the question of mandates is reconsidered. He pointed out that armaments have doubled in the last decade. They have not brought security. The vicious circle of more arms, more fear, more arms can be broken only by courageous conciliatory action. Mr. Lansbury argued that if fifty nations could be organized for sanctions, for war-stopping at the risk of war, they could be organized for genuine peacemaking.

Lord Cranborne, spokesman for the Baldwin Government, declared the time is not ripe for a general economic conference. This may be the fact. But it should be clear that the world is now going in the wrong direction. Economic nationalism, increasing armaments and patched-up powder trains of alliances lead to catastrophe. It is folly to pretend that they lead to peace. Or that they are in harmony with anything more than the war-stopping side of collective action. Mr. Lansbury comes closer to real peacemaking.

Danzig Differences

BECAUSE the international calendar is so crowded, League of Nations' enforcement of the Danzig Constitution has occasioned but little trumpeting. Certainly success in protecting the minorities in the Free City cannot absolve the League from its imperfections in other fields. Yet the ability to handle the prickly end of the Polish Corridor problem demonstrates, as did the League's work in the Saar, that the Geneva method is not without its victories.

Developments in Danzig in the past twenty months have brought about a virtually complete reversal in the character of the problem there. When the constitution was set up under the League's protection, the disputes and the difficulties were between Germans and Poles. Today with the National Socialists the dominating party in Danzig, it is not the Poles, but the German non-Nazi who are most vigorously appealing to the League Council for protection.

It is difficult to determine the issues of good faith raised by the League *rapporteur* in his recent report to the Council. But there is no contention over the fact that the Danzig Senate violated the constitutional rights of the minorities. The National Socialists have yielded to the League on all the major points at issue. Thus the Senate is revoking the associations decree which had the effect of favoring the Swastika. Stringency of press censorship is being reduced by allowing suspended papers to appeal to the courts instead of to the Senate. Financial reparation to dismissed officials is being provided. And the Senate is eliminating from the penal code provisions which permitted imprisonment without violation of law.

The basic domestic issue, however, is not yet completely resolved. The National Socialists are continuing their efforts to bring about single-party domination of the Danzig Government. And as 43 per cent of the voting population is still in opposition to them, attainment of the two-thirds majority necessary to alter the Constitution, does not appear imminent.

Meanwhile, with the changing situation, the Poles have become major defenders of the League Administration and, indeed, much of the success of the Danzig High Commissioner depends today upon Warsaw's active support of League policy. Truly it is an unexpected by-product of the Polish-German rapproachment of 1934 that lessening of international tension in the Corridor should have left Poland free to effectively support the League in the handling of interncine strife.

Food From the Sky

MAROONED! Rather a grim, portentous word when weighed against a family's waning stock of food and fuel. Multiply it some 200 times and you have a picture of what Tangier Island dwellers were up against, cut off from the Maryland shore for nearly a fortnight by an impenetrable ice jam. Until rescuers took to the sky! First over the frozen embattlements was a blimp from Washington with a ton of foodstuffs collected by the Red Cross. Airplanes from other points joined in showering supplies upon the "castaways."

The need may have been exaggerated in early reports. Nevertheless, the episode stresses the potentialities of the airplane. Aviation has suffered some heavy setbacks in recent months. But it has recorded some significant achievements, too. The epochal flight of Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon across Antarctica affords spectacular proof of the ease with which the airplane annihilates distances unassailable by surface transportation. Speed is one of aviation's prime assets. That is why in time of emergency, inhabitants of a marooned community are likely to look to the sky for help.

Congressional Inheritance

SOME DAY perhaps someone will write a book on "How to Get to Congress Though a Woman." If so, he (or she) will apparently have to say, if candid, that about half the recipe consists of choosing (surely one can put it that way in leap year) a husband who will become a congressman, or a father who is prominent in politics. This rumination is prompted, of course, by the advent of Mrs. Huey P. Long into the United States Senate in the place of the former Senator from Louisiana.

A survey by a writer in the news columns of the Monitor shows that nine of the twenty-one women who have been named to the Senate or House of Representatives have succee 'ed to seats first occupied by their husbands. A tenth filled a vacancy left by her father. In addition it may be noted that the first woman Senator—a Senator-for-a-day—was the widow of a congressman, and that two former women Representatives owed something to the political reputation of their fathers.

It is fair to say that in general the succession of a woman to her husband's seat in either house is but a just tribute to her part in his career and her knowledge of the district's desires. Further, a number of these women have established their title by winning in elections after appointment—though the advantages of patronage and a well-known name are not negligible.

However defensible and beneficial the results may have been, it is safe to say that few suffragists who worked for the right of women to hold office foresaw that one effect would be to make a congressional office potentially a part of a man's political estate to be inherited, if she could keep it, by his spouse. It will be interesting to see whether and how soon the number of women who arrive in such office entirely on their own momentum may become the larger fraction.

One Increasing Purpose

Book News of the Day

THE farms and small communities of western Pennsylvania form the setting for Agnes Sligh Turnbull's earthy novel of the McDowell family, THE ROLLING YEARS (New York: Macmillan. $2.50). The Scotch-Irish pioneers early claimed this district for their own, and out of their strict religion and ceaseless labor they founded families and communities whose conscientious adherence to the early ideals of these Presbyterian farmers endured through the generations. The McDowells were typical members of the group, and this history of their family is a history of a whole set of people of whom America may well be proud.

The story opens in 1852 with the birth of Jeannie, twelfth child of Sarah and Daniel McDowell, whose pioneer forefathers had bequeathed to them a stern legacy of Calvinism and a beautiful one of integrity and the love of labor. Of all the children, Jeannie alone had in addition a strange heritage of joy, an abundance of spirit, which made her life extraordinarily full from the start. The book is, essentially, her story, for her life stands out in the long narrative like a golden thread in some somber tapestry.

Life on the McDowell farm and in the neighboring settlements through the years of Jeannie's youth is described with a wealth of detail which shows Miss Turnbull's familiarity with, and her love for, the simple country life of these religious, honest, hard-working folk who reaped a hard-won existence from the rolling hills of western Pennsylvania. The country school, the singing classes, the pervading influence of the church; the camp meetings, village parties, weddings, funerals, and all the daily round of farm life, are vividly and absorbingly portrayed. The characters are no less faithfully shown: stern old Daniel and his restless son, David; the pathetic Betsy and tart Liza Jane; the visionary Ian, the robust Bob Forsythe, and a host of others; always with Jeannie to vivify the whole picture.

Toward the end, the scene shifts to the city and a younger generation dominates the story. Constance, Jeannie's daughter, finds herself in the midst of a conflict between the uncompromising rectitude of the older people and the questionings of her own generation. Through the years, this conflict had gradually become more intense, until Constance saw her happiness about to be shattered by it, for Ian severed himself from the church just before he and Constance were to be married. Nevertheless, the story ends on a promising note, showing how Constance finally solves her problem by letting her love overcome the bigotry which had threatened her. She adheres to the ideals of her parents, but she becomes broadminded enough to let Ian have his own beliefs. Miss Turnbull has handled well her broad canvas and difficult themes, producing a beautiful and highly artistic work.

M. W. S.

February Morn

Berlin Snow Train

NO PROPHET of old could scan the sky more anxiously for rain clouds after a parched summer, than the Berliner scans weather reports for possibilities of snow in the winter! It is a constant preoccupation. Toward Christmas the watchfulness becomes intense. Everywhere the burning question is: "Shall we have snow for Christmas?" As the festive day approaches with still no signs of frost or normal winter behavior, disappointment grows. Gloomy prophecies fly about: "Mild winter! No summer!"

But almost always the situation is saved just in the nick of time. On Christmas Eve the snow begins to fall, just as the shutters are being closed for the family celebrations!

Up goes people's enthusiasm with a bound. Away rush the skiers in thousands, some to the near-by Harz or Thüringen mountains, some of the grimmer Riesengebirge or Erzgebirge, and the luckiest of all to the Bavarian Alps, where snow conditions are almost always good. Luckily, the good, efficient *Reichsbahn* is aware of the impending mass advance upon the station, and provides trains of enormous length to accommodate them all.

Those who cannot leave the city, and they are the large majority of the working population, are equally glad at heart. Hurrah! the lovely sun and snow! Let us pack off at once and go to the Grunewald! Children with sledges, young people and parents clutching their skis, pour into the compartments provided for folks with heavy packages at the end of the electric trains. A wave of jollity seems to have swept over them all, and all but engulfed the youngsters. They are all dressed alike in the dark-blue baggy suits, made popular by the Norwegians. Some of the suits are made of cheap cotton and on closer scrutiny look very poor in the sunlight. But their wearers are none the less happy for that.

* * *

With memories of endless walks on the level in the straggling, coniferous Grunewald, that goes on and on to Potsdam, one wonders how the skis can ever be induced to move except at a walking pace. But one is mistaken! Every now and then a little hillock comes to vary the monotony. The milder ones are pounced upon by hordes of children, who tear up and down with their little sledges, until the snow is worn right through and they are forced to migrate to new inclines, rolling like puppies as they go in the clean white snow.

Where the ground provides a fair slope the skiers congregate, and it is by no means rare to find quite excellent sportsmen at their practice *Schnee-Pflug, Stemmbogen* and *Christiania* are assiduously worked at, over and over again. If only, we think, this crowd could be transported to the Wienerwald, near Vienna, how thrilled they would be! Long tours, up hill, down dale, woods opening out to meadows! None of this is to be had in the Grunewald! But the Berliner is of a thankful nature! He is more than pleased with what he has.

Skiing is by no means the privilege of the more wealthy classes in Germany. It is almost an accepted fact here that every child should learn to ski, and that right early!

* * *

With so many people wanting to get away at week ends for some sport the railways have to make provision for cheap trips. And this they do almost up to Easter time. The choice is enormous! Take a map, move a pencil east or south, and you are certain to strike some high mountain ranges, with plenty of cheap pensions and hotels for travelers of moderate means.

Those who seem to get most out of Germany's wealth of snow with least outlay of money are the students. Off they go in bands, ready for any fun, girls and boys, in jolly comradeship, with rucksack and skis! The railways disgorge them at the *Endstation!* Then begins the long, hard climb, that goes on often after dark, through the still, heavy-laden woods. The lights from the tourist hut can be seen from afar. There, a good, cheap meal awaits them and a clean, comfortable bed in a large, airy dormitory for payment of a mark or so. Then, on next morning to the next place. They are young and full of the joy of movement. They fade from sight, singing lustily: *Skiläufer müssen lustig sein!* while only a cloud of powder snow shows where their path has been, and faint echoes of *Ski Heil* to break the snowy silence.

E. W.

North . . South . . East . . West

When Mr. Moody Preached

By Frank L. Perrin

LOOKING backward, with the mental picture still distinct, there is recalled the sturdy figure of Dwight L. Moody, perhaps the least picturesque and yet the best loved American evangelist. This week there is being observed, quietly and perhaps reverently, the preacher's one-hundredth anniversary. In the schools, colleges and unpretentious missions which he established, appropriate exercises are being held. These monuments, evidences of his generosity and unselfishness, remain as more than memorials in wood and brick and stone, but are no more enduring than the place Mr. Moody holds in the affections of millions of men and women who listened to him and were in some measure persuaded by him, in America and elsewhere in the world.

How the recollection of this dignified itinerant evangelist persists! In memory I see him now as he preached in one of the churches of the capital city of a middle western state. Those were the days of the dignified Prince Albert coat and equally dignified full beard. I am not prepared just now to appeal for a return of the hirsute adornment of men's faces, but I would, as I imagine many others would likewise, welcome a return of the closed-front frock coat to the public platform and pulpit. I sympathize with the insistent opponents who would discourage the wearing of morning apparel, as it is defined by our English friends, in afternoon or evening public appearances. The gaping void outlined by the skirts of a full-fashioned modern "cutaway" cries out with greater emphasis and more convincing appeal than mere words, no matter how eloquently descriptive they may be.

* * *

Perhaps there is, in the memories which are a heritage of youth, a charm which, after all, may be enhanced by distance. We have been warned that miles, or years, do in fact lend enchantment to the view. But be that as it may, I am persuaded to believe that those of our younger or present generation are missing, on the stage, in the pulpit, in legislative halls and in public forums and in political debates, the inspiring and often convincing eloquence which marked the addresses of Hamilton, Webster and Lincoln, and in more recent years the sermons of Moody, Russell Conwell, Frank W. Gunsaulus and some others. In the line of eloquent public speakers were, within comparatively easy recollection, men like Ingalls, Ingersoll, Bryan, the elder LaFollette, Underwood, John Sharp Williams, and many more.

Looking about today one fails to discover the counterparts of even the less famous or popular of these. We seem, in this and other countries, to have perpetuated the voice of song and the arts of the instrumentalists. In sculpture and in story there is striving and encouraging achievement and attainment. Have we laughed our orators out of court and off the platform and rostrum? Or have we become so blasé and opinionated that we do not care to listen to the persuasive oratory of the crusader?

* * *

It would be evasive and not at all convincing to explain our own indifference or the lack of quantity production of oratory by attempting to trace either to the advent of the radio, or wireless, and to its more general use and adaptability. The decline began before radio was invented or developed popularly. Like all good things, oratory of the simon pure and dignified order had been imitated and counterfeited by spellbinding politicians, pettifogging lawyers, patent-medicine venders and ambitious preachers.

But as we recall the vigor and eloquence of Moody and his contemporary, Russell Conwell, who delivered his "Acres of Diamonds" lecture many thousands of times at home and abroad, we wonder that the art they exemplified—if art it was—has been lost.

Mr. Moody's material monuments take form in the Moody church in Chicago and the Northfield (Mass.) school, the latter a gift to the village from which he came. Mr. Conwell's monument is Temple College in Philadelphia, to which a distinguished New York preacher and educator has recently been called. But it may be said of both these men, and particularly of Mr. Moody, that it is in the hearts of perhaps a million men and women who remember them, their zeal and sincerity, and above all the convincing charm of their address that they are best remembered. They taught, convincingly and persuasively, that enduring tenet of a common faith, that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

The Wide Horizon

Soviet Parliament

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

AS ONE sits day after day in the great hall of the Kremlin where the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Government is meeting, one realizes that the Russian Communists, who have introduced into the world "planned economy," have also initiated what may be described as "planned discussion." In this Soviet Parliament, as in the economy of the country, nothing is left to chance.

The men and women members of this committee have come from all parts of the Soviet Union; they are tried and tested supporters of the "proletarian dictatorship." Most of them are members of the Communist Party, which exercises a political monopoly. Those who are not Communists have proved through the years their devotion not only to Communism, but to the particular Communist faction which has eliminated all opponents within the party.

The proceedings are much like those of a great corporation. The board of directors, members of the Government, makes its reports to the shareholders. The 757 members of this committee are elected by the voters, or shareholders, to represent them in this board meeting. But the board, in the language of capitalism, is a "dummy": the Soviet Government is a subsidiary of that all-powerful holding company, the Russian Communist Party.

* * *

The proceedings in these lengthy meetings is invariably the same. A member of the Government, who is also a member of the party, makes a report. The Commissar of Finance, for example, announces the budget for the coming year, showing how the entire national income will be spent. This has been worked out by the higher organs of the ruling party. After this report, the "planned discussion" begins.

The chairman reads a name; a man or woman mounts the rostrum. Lights flare, photographers gather round, and the speaker's picture is prepared for the official newspapers. The speech, read from a manuscript apparently submitted for approval, lasts ten minutes. The chairman then reads another name, and another speaker appears.

After a day or two of such discussion, in which nothing is left to chance, in which every remark has been weighed and considered in advance by unseen powers, the board of directors submits a list of resolutions, and the chairman calls for a vote by show of hands. The drama of conflict absent, every member invariably votes in the affirmative.

Speakers have been selected, however, to afford variety, both in their own personality and in what they represent. Some are workers, some are peasants, some are Communist officials, some are natural scientists or professors or artists. A peasant woman, reading her prepared speech with animation, arouses the enthusiasm of an audience rendered listless by a professor's monotonous recital of figures. The name of Joseph Stalin, mentioned in every speech, assures applause for the dullest speaker.

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Upon one familiar with other parliaments, this Soviet gathering makes an uncanny impression. These men and women represent a hundred races and tribes; some come from Central Asia, others from Georgia and Armenia; some from beyond the arctic circle. They should have great diversity of viewpoints and interests. But here in the Kremlin, for centuries the seat of ruling power in Russia, they have somehow been united in unnatural unanimity.

In all these long days there is not one hint of conflict, no clash of wits in debate. Even the occasional interruptions from the floor are shouts of approval, giving additional point to some emphatic statement. This diverse audience, sitting for hours at a time, goes through its appointed tasks with automatic precision. This group of human beings operates like a machine, responding occasionally to the movement of a lever, mechanically placing the stamp of approval upon documents thrust before it.

Mirror of Opinion

Bourbon and Bolshevik

THE weakest part of Al Smith's indictment of the Administration was his "solemn warning" that "there can be only one capital, Washington or Moscow." Couched in that language, solemnity acquires a somewhat owlish quality and, among well-balanced Americans, encourages not shudders but smiles. . . .

In the present mood of the electorate, many Americans who have thought little on the subject are now prepared to learn the fundamentals of good government. They are beginning to appreciate the damage which can be worked by inefficient administration; the dangers inherent in pressure groups such as the veterans' lobby; the vicious effects of frothy emotionalism in the direction of affairs of state; the necessity for governments, like individuals, living within their income, and many other matters of political principle to which the voters have heretofore given inadequate attention.

For a democracy to be successful it must first have the ability to visualize its problems, and then the courage to tackle them. The real issues are confused, and their solution rendered still more difficult, when prejudice clouds the air with epithets which call for counter-epithets, and so on. If political leadership cannot rise above shouts of Bourbon and Bolshevik, 1936 will accomplish little for the welfare of the United States, no matter what the results of the November elections.—*Washington Post.*